

Spalding's official base ball guide, 1915

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE 1915

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ANDREW PECK, formerly of the celebrated firm of Peck & Snyder:- "All base ball fans should read and see how the game was educted in early years." - :: --- - 5 - ' MELVILLE E. STROSW New York, General Manager Associated Press:- "I find it full of valuable information and very interesting." - ' J. T. it very highly." . . : New York Herald:- "If there is anyone in the country competent to write a book on base ball it is A. G. Spalding who has been in it, in the game from its early beginnings. . JOHN F. MORRILL, Boston, Mass., old time base ball star.- I do not think it possible for one to become so interested in a book on base ball. I do not find anything in it which I can criticise." TIM MURNANE, Base Ball Editor Boston Globe.- "You have given the world a book of inestimable value, a classic in American literature. I a book that should be highly prized in every home library. . country." ' RALPH D. PAINE, popular magazine writer' and a leading authority on college sport:- "I have been reading the book with a great deal of interest. 'It fills a long felt want,' and you are a national benefactor for writing it." DEWOLF HOPPER, celebrated operatic artist and comedian:- "Apart from the splendid history of the evolution of the game, it perpetuates the memories of the many men who so gloriously sustained it. It should be read by every lover of the sport." GEN. FRED FUNSTON, hero of the Philippine war:- "I read the book with a great deal of pleasure and was much interested in seeing the account of base ball among the Asiatic whalers, which I had written for Harper's Round Table so many years ago," FRANK C. RICHTER, Editor Sporting Life, Philadelphia:- "From purely literary standpoint, your work is to me amazing. Frankly, I would not change a line, for the reason that the story is told in a way to grip the reader and hold his interest

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continually." MRs. BRITTON, owner of the St. Louis Nationals, through her treasurer, H. D. Seekamps writes :-"Mrs. Britton has been very much interested in the volume and has read with pleasure a number of chapters, gaining valuable information as to the history of the game." GEORGE W. FROST, San Diego, Calif. :-"--You and 'Jim' White, George Wright, Barnes, McVey, O'Rourke, etc., were little gods to us back there in Boston in those days of '74 and '75, and I recall how indignant we were when you 'threw us down' for the Chicago contract. The book is splendid. I treasure it greatly." ; REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, - D.D., New York:--Although I am not very much of a 'sport,' I nevertheless believe in sports, and just at the present time in base ball particularly.. Perhaps if all the Giants had an opportunity to read the volume before the recent game (with the Athletics) they might not have been so grievously outdone." A. J. REACH, Philadelphia, old time professional expert :-It certainly is an interesting revelation of the national game from the time, years before it was so dignified, up to the present. Those who have played the game, or taken an interest in it in the past, those at present engaged in it, together with all who are to be engaged in it: 'have a treat in store.' - . - - - : ' - New York World:--"Albert G. Spalding, who really grew up with the sport, has written a book on base ball, -which he describes as not a history, but the simple story of the game as he has come to know it. His book, therefore, is full of living interest. It is a volume generously illustrated and abounds in personal memories of base ball in the making." - - New York Sun:--"There is a mass of interesting information regarding base ball, as might be expected, in Mr. Spalding's book. It is safe to say that before Spalding there was no base ball. The book is no record of games and players, but it is historical in a broader sense, and the author is able to give his personal decisive testimony about

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE Thirty-Ninth Year 1915

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An Open Letter

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Loma, CAI, Feb 1 .:191i ; EDITOR SPALDING S BASE BALL GUIDE. ; : ' . ! ' For.
your informationa an i;t h fieege lse Ball p.lu6i1c I would say 'that ,t i.thepo0i:y t.t_:
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i 'government.' hTie;' great :struggle ; -ch , bean: 'dt; the - organization of the National
Leagu In e In.i87wsmde'-interests of, the American National .Game, 'and that t. it'was
nstituted to afford protection ,.:to the, r'ght,-sl : b' ?clubs atid players. That there have been
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'Base Ball publications stand for.the i te^ . -d.` -perpetuity of :the game. i f- -'magnates
become l'mossib, theil-'h to go public 'opinion will- see to -that ard the Natiotal Commission'
may be depended upon- to do its part,.I pay tmeasure up to 'the' required standards,:'
they should be' dis ned or' dismissed, as their--cases may 'demand...-' :.' - . : -' ' i:: . ' . -
recall th:etime --when- org'aid b'all saved 'America's National pastime by e'xpelling four-
play s :who had been convicted of selling games. I have -not ,,-forgottn' ie tim e when
a precedent was estabflished. .-by- 't; iee.qusidn of. en :t;; en(foi: drunkenness. It took
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of professional players. -- Many of these were ista-; and the good players, but even more did it need it. Now, I hear some reader say "Of course, it is organized: all of them have had it in for the players which misleading 'state/ment'! I?' accord. With the fact, 'for'; it is to recall that there - ca;ia:time' e orga ized 'b't erful clubs -of New- York City Philadelphia: it is the 'rules' and . Expelled both: 'the clubs from the: 'Na: i l' e, f; lting their place. - with it from: . nani inspired to destroy.-' originl bai -i;_ .n a e g 'ia~~- .-, .a.Eii~d~ti~n~Zeilzr..i i 1~~i~n~::~ WO - . - o u to ruin it by syidte'tion. in-1!: 1 ati oh cases. th -as organized ert; -; -- , -There! is now : no 'li^slger:,n cu, se h-, whater fo^r ala.rm-aout the game -itself.' The rial' backhne ; of; 1~ise' - i- t an \ youth, and his love for the Nationali- :ae . y-be. deeed 'pn to protect it against: :the' greed '.and;l. short-sigh edness, of.' qit. en.e- mies. The prevailing zephyr is not worthy of comparis-on to the cyclones of bygone years. Organized Base Ball has come to stay, and our publications are to fight, as they have always fought, for the integrity and perpetuity of America's National Game. . I A. G. SPALDING.

D. H. J. LINSBURN, President American League; Member National Commission.
Copyright, 1905, by Chickering, Boston. I

Editorial Comment

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Editorial Comment F : BY JOHN A. FOSTER. .

J

ZAUBER, I UtAt UCLY' LX) Hf IERRMANN, Chairman National Commission Bellsmith, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. catcher. Of the two, the former entails by far the greater exertion in a single game. It is possible that every team, must always carry many pitchers so long as the present distance rule is in effect, but it is being proved every

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year that tea datchers need be only numerr ous enough to guard against inlury,: asiS by no means uncommon for a catcher to take part in oiehnidregames. While it is true that the catchers have mOr:i. work .t do it.i a wav, because they are directly behind the bat: - ost ofi.:thetlhte :issalso true that arti- ficial protection has com.,to their relief in: the way of chest pro. tectors and huge gloves for their-hands and the injuries have dc, creased almost' tenfold, W There was a timewhn catchers were lucky it they were not out:Of: thie game:-every ifoitn:-It, but that time seems to have vanishe6 In Base -Eawi. :N wand then a catcher splits a finger or receves a. asty k-f::ck.re-aon of -a foul tip which shoots awkwardly egspecialny if, it: happens to be the after effect of a spitball: u 'ie. number of broken: Afingers has shrunk to nothing compared tow hat it once was and the number of bruised joints also has: grows : : - . : - : Some managers have thought that the increased number of players carried by different clubs i- .recent, years las been a handicap to some players in not bringing -out the best. there is in them. That, too, may be true, for there arel many ball players who do little from one season to another. Of these there are the younger type. who are on probation,, so 'to lspeak, and the older type, who are carried to fill in for three or: tour, places should some one happen to be hurt. There are few 6iowadayo of. :the old-fashioned all-around ball player, whose boast it wasg that he :could play any position, on the diamond. . -.^' ;NICKNAMES. FOR MJOR LOAGUE TEAMS The editor of the GUUIE qhas been. asked to give information as to the nicknames or "pe .aew bchareestowedupon *the various teams. that -consttuqte e^hi:moqleagues. Suppose ^tat we begin with Boston, witeh isifarthest/east. - "Braves;'. hici -is .betowed upon the Boston; National League team, is the chiice :iv toz the club'by frienvst t:of terincipa: owner, J.ames GOaffey,'eof rk, who is, a' proinnt -many lman. Prior to "'B rave' the,: : : were kno-w or:'yer as "Bean-Eaters."- Te Bostwn Leagtue*clbi kno:w ass the-' . Sox-'t4s:no0th t: the Seaso n r o that kame,'t is-. w: odlnw . of the playetrs. ' - I -T--he New-:: ^i: -..athi'nal :Leage cbst; 'ia'- . v^~ Thi'nams'ne" ':is0w oB f- tl.~st'nB asBa-I and .wo a^-*i.t, perps, o Ttlu teai -a; s coprate mttle. The n e wast peN Y tii or,-i^; >;hiii-. v-ato ms^:' xi rbecanse - of tte u-m ro. b7D-- re e-iQ twe nttut' th te&t tt i snthe teVs, v tb elib ad i eat Zi ' oigien^ail e . GE -F.dh 'Av.en ue: and. One: hu e >iendr edt nd.eat.: eet' a "e .'e . ' president of -

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~beciae'-h' e-- : . : :ne:get' na me h f f cth ung'hney: u:ate the wys " a trifle i l- The Brooklyn
Base.' Ball fub has' been known' in recent yer's as the "Superbas." This is about as good
as any title which was ever given to the club. In other years the players of the Brooklyn
club were known.as. the "Bridegrooms" and' the "Trolley Dodgers." In Philadelphia the
"Athletics" earned their name years ago. As a matter of fact they outdate the "Giants" a
trifle in longevity of

JAMES E. GAFFNEY, President Boston Nationals, World's Champiofns, 19i4.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 1l 4l nicknames. To be even more
explicit, "Athletics" was really the ~ corporate name of the club which first represented
Philadelphia ,. ^ in Organized Professional Base Ball. It was a Base Ball teaEi always
popular in that city and when the American League decided al to place a team in.
Philadelphia nothing appeared, better to .i organizers than to call the club "Athletics," in
contradistinction, to the National League club, which was known as the "Phillies." ThQ
latter title, of course, is simply a Ashortening:of Philadelphia, The National League club .
of: Phildetphia is sometimes. called th6 ^ ~ "Quakers." . - . , -- . ' Q akeFor years the
Washington- .club, was known as the "enators,? That was deemed not representative
enough, so an effort was rma4e to change the nickname of theteam. to "'Nationals,"
but somehow the old "Senators" hangs on pretty well and it is not uncommon to hear
the players -:referred to as the -"Senators" quite- as freely as by any other description.
Prior to the time that the; Pittsburghs became the "Pirates" they were a great .many
other things, but is safe to say that the appella- tion, "Pirates," really shortened up from
"Smoked Italians" which was once a favorite way of describing the players. There was
reason for this, largely due to the fact, that Pittsburgh does carry all the. smoke which is
necessary for one ball team, and imagination caused persons to believe that the players
of the Pittsburgh club were just a little more vigorously sun kissed than the' players of
other clubs. Now and then the Pittsburghs are referred to as the "Buccaneers," which is
merely another way of- alluding to "Pirates." jii: 1 - This year a conference or committee

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has 'solemnly voted that as Napoleon Lajoie is no longer a member of the Cleveland club that club shall no longer be known as the "Naps," but must be called the "Indians." If there is any connection between the Cleveland club and "Indians," all well and good, but it is rather a difficult matter to ascertain it. Why not go back to the old title of "Forest City"? It was one of the prettiest names which ever was given to any Base Ball club. . . . The "Tigers" are also the Detroiters. That title was given to them: because of their fighting quality and not for any particular jungle reference to Detroit. -The latter city, for that matter, is about the farthest removed from jungle attributes of any in the major league: Cincinnati has been the "Reds" from time immemorial. There, no necessity to put on "Stockings." "Reds" is quite enough. Red was the original color of the Cincinnati uniform and "red" always has been the groundwork of the Cincinnati Base Ball, at least. In Chicago the National League club is now known as the "Cubs." This is simply changing the name of the animal from one to another. Prior to "Cubs" it was "Colts." When a long time ago the team years ago "Colts" was all the fashion. -hat was the National League and the Brotherhood -had- their - mix4p 'Af t- ' Anson resigned as manager: and -the club was put in. the hand-4 - Frank Selee, with Chance as captain, a -newspaper writer. of edhi. a referred to the players as "Cubs." They kept on .Cb.-" _tli'.tn., they were known all over the United States "CubW" and do 3 e!: are so much wedded; to him -that they have a -little;-hear : embroidered on- the sleeves of their uniforms- L : . r : .i - The Chicago American League club, is known as the "White Sox." They appropriated that title. It does not belong to them. -a simple, name originated with the Chicago National League; it is. Years ago when there was a ball team at Chicago in which there were such players as Anson, Kelly, Williamson, Flint and others who might be mentioned, the Chicago players were known as "White Sox," because they wore white stockings. When the white stockings were abandoned the old name passed into dream-land. but when Charles Comiskey went back to Chicago and started

t; SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 4- Chicago American League club he resurrected "White Sox," and in White Sox the players have been ever since. L St. Louis

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"Browns," which belongs to the American League club, years ago belonged to the American Association club when Christopher Ahe owned it and Combskey was captain. When the National League returned to St. Louis, after a long absence, the National League club was called the "Browns." Somehow it did not seem to fit. The club did not make any success as the "Browns." So the name was changed to "Cardinals," merely because another color scheme had been adopted and, it may be added, quite properly, that the club has been much more successful as "Cardinals" than ever it was as "Browns." - . 0

ODD i CHANGES IN THE RULES Not many changes were made in the rules for 1914. The changes that were made worked out satisfactorily to players and to those who are interested in the perfection of the national game. In the early part of the season the rule which forbade coaches at third base to touch base-runners, under penalty of having the latter declared out, made some of the careless players take better notice. Toward the end of the season there was none who was foolish enough to be caught on the rule, except one veteran, and a good laugh was enjoyed at his expense. The principal object in changing this rule was to prevent coaches from invading the diamond and in that respect it filled its mission admirably. There was not so much objection to stopping a runner on the way home as there was in a coacher going past third base and checking a runner before he got to that base. The next thing, which would have followed would have been an innovation on foot ball lines, with the coacher perhaps running inside third base and dragging the runner to third to try to beat the ball. The rule also had for its purpose the idea of making players more individual. It was deemed a good theory to attempt to make the runner take care of himself and not depend wholly on the coacher. If the runner did get into the habit of depending solely upon the coacher it would only be a question of time when he would hold the coacher at fault for all of his mistakes and dodge every blunder of his own by shifting the responsibility to the shoulders of the coacher. 000 D A MATTER OF COLOR Now and then there are some who think that the present day uniform should have more color than it does. Even that has been tried in the days which are past and gone. Let the editor take the eyes of his readers back to some years ago when the rules of "big league" Base Ball defined the colors which should be used by the different teams. The

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committee on uniforms made a report, which was adopted, and which was observed by the clubs that composed the National League in 1882. This report bound the owners to present their players in the uniform prescribed as follows: All the catchers in the league were to be dressed precisely alike, with the exception of their hose, which was to be of their club color; and so on, of all the pitchers, first basemen, and so on through the list. The report fixed the color of each article of dress for each player. The shirts, belts and caps for the various positions were as follows: Catcher, scarlet; pitcher, light blue; first baseman, scarlet and white; second baseman, orange and black; third base- man, blue and white; shortstop, maroon; right fielder, gray; center, fielder, red and black; left fielder, white; first substitute, green; second substitute, brown. The trousers and neckties of all

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDEM. players were white and the shoes leather. The stockings to be worn by the members of the different nines were as follows: Boston, red; Chicago, white; Detroit, old gold; Troy, green; Buffalo, gray; Cleve- land, navy blue; Providence, light blue; Worcester, brown. In these days, when re is a disposition to make use of the utility player more frequently than in the past, it would be sme- thing of a task on the patience of the crowd if every time that a changewas made the player who was - to take a particular poftion should have to make a change of his costume before he woul be permitted to take his place on the field. And what of theb t fel- lows like Meyers and Mathewson? „Who could we'ar their nuinfrms in case that it were necessary to make a change? It will: benoted i that a great deal of the "change" for which wemake appeal In -these days is -only something which reverts back tothedaysof Base Ball when similar plans were undertaken,- and were found not to be feasible, -even when Base Ball was not so common and --not so much i in the public eye as It is now. --' -:- ORIGINAL RULES Partly for record, and partly for information, the editor has decided to include in this year's- GriDE the code of rules which was in force during: tlh play i-g season of 1846. These rules were adopted by the n Knkerbocker Association in New York, September 23, 1845, and are the first /by 'which what might properly be called "Systematic Base Ball" was played. They are as follows: The bases shall be froi- "home" to second base, -forty-five paces;

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from- first to third base,-forty-two paces, equidistant. The game to consist of twenty - one counts, or aces runs ; but at the conclusion: an equal 'umber of hands innings for each side must be played. : ':, The ball must'be pitched, and not thrown, for the bat. - A ball knocked out of the field, or outside the range of first or third base is foul.: -- : Three balls being struck at and missed, and the last one caught, is a hand out; if not caught is. considered fair, and the striker bound to . -un. ' : : f: a baillbe strucek-or tippedand eaught either flying or on the fiast bound, it ls a hand out. ' : "- A plaFer running the bases shall be out if the baliai: i in Wthe "hands of an adversary on the base or if the runner is touched .; with it before he makes his base; it eing understood, however,^:: i that in. noinstance is a ball:to' be thrown at' him. t i "roun& ' - .- - . 'eras' a imuner was out if hit with the ball by -a fielder: or if the, ! -, - -.' ball was thrown into the hole at 'home" while he was off be. | . . , ' A player running who shall prevent an adversary from catch-- i ng or getting the ball before making his base is a hand Out., . } Three hands out, all out . . ; Players must take their strikes in regular turn. - ;Here- i: the:: A primeval -expression -for the modern "batting order,' ; - All disputes and differences relative to the game to be decided`: .- by the umpi- e, from 'whcth there is no appeal. - :- , - : No ace score or base can be made on a foul strike. - = . A runner cannot be put out in making one base whea balk undefined is made by the-pitcher. ' ' - :- , - 'But one base allowed when a ball bounds out of the field when - *I - -struck. - - . . - : - - . -.: That is the germ of modern Base Ball, and while the code is much longer now, in the main the plan of the game is identical with its origin. Time has made it better and more attractive. The rules of 1845 and the game of 1915 merely go to show what Americans can do, not only as originators., but as intelligent developers of a sport which has the right basis.

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James E. Sullivan

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The Base Ball Strike of 1914

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20 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. regarding this isolated case of Kraft, At. the Cincinnati conference attention was called to the fact that two or three cases of the Kraft character might arise and that they would be adjusted in the autumn following. It is certainly on record in the minutes of the conference. The ball players, however, led by their Board of Directors, made an issue of the matter in mid-season. While Kraft, about whom the trouble started, had been secured by Brooklyn direct from New Orleans, the Nashville club of the same league had a prior claim to him, and when the Nashville manager learned that Kraft had been dropped from the National League he put in a claim for him. The Southern League is a Class A league under the Base Ball law, while the International League is a Class AA organization, one step above the other league. The Southern League and several of the other Class A leagues have peculiar rights, however, which were granted to them at the time the Class AA classification was adopted, when the International, the American Association, and the Pacific Coast Leagues were made AA leagues; putting them one rung above the Southern and other Class A leagues. The other Class A leagues agreed to the change in their status on the condition that players drafted to the major leagues from their ranks should be sent back to them if found unavailable by the National or American Leagues. Under the ordinary Base Ball law, a player released from a National or an American League club must first be waived upon by every other major league club and by every Class AA club before he can be sent to a club of a lower classification. The agreement entered into with the Southern and several of the other Class A leagues makes them an exception to this rule, so that players drafted from them must go back to them direct, without first passing through the AA leagues. When the Nashville club put in its claim for Kraft, on the ground of this old agreement with the Class A leagues, the National Commission decided in its favor and ordered Kraft to report to

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Nash- ville instead of to Newark, When the National Commission ordered Kraft to report at Nash- ville, Fultz interfered in behalf of' the Fraternity, of which Kraft is a member, and told him that he could stay at Newark. Kraft preferred to stay at Newark, where he could get a larger salary than in the Southern League, where there is a salary limit. Fultz claimed that the agreement entered into between the National Commission and the Players' Fraternity superseded any old agreement with the Class A leagues. From the National Commis- son \$s -side it was simply a question of which agreement would be kept as, it: was manifestly impossible to keep both of them. They held ;thit: the agreement with the Southern League was a prior agreement and should take precedence. .The strike was not called, because President Charles H. Ebbets of tle Brooklyn club purchased the release of Kraft outright from Nashville for the Newark club. The moment that this transaction was completed there was nothing left at controversy. The move was not made because of any fear entertained by Organized Base Ball as to its policy in the case, but for the simple reason that Mr. Ebbets assumed the matter of too little importance to precipi- - tate- a general quarrel, Results since then have proved that his conservative polity was perhaps for the best. There were those of the club owners in major league Base Ball * who -would gladly have; welcomed the "strike." They felt that the players had raised an Issue which it was best to meet face to face. It was their contention that it was not the time to delay or pursue measures of placation. Had the "strike" actually oc- curred it would have forfeited every player's contract in the major

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. ' leagues if each player individually had failed to report. ThAt was ' one feature of the case that was overlooked by the players. The high priced and long termed contracts would have gone overboard with those for smaller sums and only one year of effect. Where a dispute is ended before the point in issue comes to actual argument neither side can. rightfully claim a victory. The most that can be gathered as to the effect of such a dispute Is to be taken from the comments of outsiders. Some of these are sub- mitted in this Article. Personally the editor of the GuiDd:believes that the players were too hasty in making this matter one of such prominence., It had

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been: tacitly agreed at .the Cincinnati confer- ence that this issue of priority .of claim on the part of the Southern League had been waived. The players felt themselves; hurt before they were really injured. There was not the slightest disposition nor intent upon the part of any member of the National Commis- sion to do the player-or any player-an injustice. A great deal of unnecessary loose talk, not always based upon fact, no doubt I had its influence among some players who were disposed to' take every statement of common gossip at its face.value and not pursue it to the source to ascertain the facts. What the press. thought of the issue is quoted below in a few excerpts from some well known newspapers. The New York Morning World said: "The attempted revolt of the Base Ball Players against oppression appears to have come to naught. IFPom all indications, they must continue in the servitude to which the 'magnates' have reduced them, with no alternative but to draw the beggarly \$10,000 or so a year to which they have been ground down under a trust wage scale. "Must not the sorrows of the Base Ball serfs soften the most callous heart?: If an example of peonage is wanted, it should be looked for not in Mexico but here at home on the ball fields of the major leagues. There capital has truly set its iron heel on the neck of labor. There human chattels are bought and-sold as of old tlhey were from the slave block, and once in their harsh masters' possession they are doomed to five long months of ball playing at salaries ten times as great as they could earn at any other vocation and with an onerous winter season in the South added to their afflictions. "It is all very sad, though so far no words of sympathy from I. W. W. quarters have been heard and Upton Sinclair has not organized a mourners' parade in their behalf. And being men they cannot, of course, burn down grand stands nor go on hunger strikes. All they can do is to endure their troubles with: a patient martyrdom, conscious that if they 'chuck' their present jobs they will have to take others that pay only a living wage." The New York Tribune said: "Base Ball fans may, we think, calm their fears. The rather trivial question of who shall pay Kraft's salary will hardly precipitate the strike and lockout with which President Fultz of the Players' Fraternity and President Ban Johnson of the American League are now respectively threatening each other. Organized Base Ball can afford such diversions less this year than in any recent season. "For various reasons not altogether

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definable the American public has suddenly become just a little bit bored with professional Base Ball. There was, of course, that long drawn out squabble over the establishment of the Federal League to produce a mild nausea before the season began. The wet weather caused the frequent postponement of games early in the season and the Mexican situation provided many with excitement who might otherwise have given their entire attention to Base Ball. These are a few of the possible explanations of the slump that undeniably exists.- "A writer in 'Harper's Weekly' of last week quotes anonymously three major league magnates as saying that they expected this to be the poorest season financially they had had since the game was directed on so great a scale. This, if it continues, can mean in the end only one thing, a collapse of the inflated salaries which the players have been enjoying lately.

22 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. "Both Mr. Fultz and Mr. Johnson know well enough that Organized Base Ball, instead of sulking in its tents, must present a united and animated front if it would win back its maximum of popularity. It is very difficult to believe, therefore, that they will not find some mutually satisfactory settlement of the Kraft incident before jeopardizing the future of the sport at this crucial time." After the affair had been settled David L. Fultz is quoted as saying: "The Fraternity does not wish to be placed in the position of crowing over a victory. We simply won on our merits. The Fraternity is not antagonistic to Organized Ball and I'd rather not say anything more about K.Kraft." Talking of future plans President Fultz said the Fraternity had no further demands to make on Organized Ball. "The Fraternity will deal with cases as they present themselves. We do not desire representation on the National Commission. I fail to see how the Fraternity would benefit by having a player on the Commission." Very pertinently, Walter Trumbull, in the New York Morning World, observed: "Without for the moment taking account of the matter of whether or not the players' cause of complaint is just, there are some things they should take into serious consideration before going to the extremity of allowing themselves to be called out on a strike. It takes a long while for a tree to grow, but only a few moments to chop it down. 'The National League was founded in 1876, and

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since that day Base Ball has grown steadily until at the present time it is a vast institution leaping- resending an outlay of millions of dollars. Year by year the players as a whole have received better salaries, and the profession of a Base Ball player has been put on a higher and higher level. "The public has supported the game because it is one professional sport that has been kept clean and straight, and because it contains the necessary suspense, thrills and the hero worship to keep its devotees interested. The fans loved it, because to them it was a real sport. "They always sided with the player and cursed out the magnate, because, they said, and often justly, that the magnate was out for the shekels, but they believed, because they wished to believe, that the player was inspired by love of the game. "The player often tried to dissipate this pleasant fiction, but never quite succeeded. He is trying it again. Let him once convince the public that he is no hero but only a very ordinary workman, vastly more interested in his rights and his pay than in his job, and he might just as well chip in his share toward a decent burial for the goose that laid the golden eggs."

"Inside" Base Ball

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 23 6"Inside" Base Ball More "Inside Base Ball," as it has come to be known, exists in the craniums of clever writers on the game than it does in practice., That may sound like the wail of an iconoclast, but, unfortunately, it is only too true. Certain happenings may occur in such juxtaposition on the ball field that they look like magnificent combinations of various energies belonging to remarkable ball players. However the truth must be told even at the expense of romance, and the fact admitted that in nine cases out of ten mere chance devolved them all. In other words, like Topsy of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame, they I "just happened." -A great deal of "Inside Base Ball" is too intricate to have occurred. Players do not premeditate the sequence of plays. Yet there is "Inside Base Ball." The writer would not wish to make it appear that it is all a myth but that the term has come to be a handy one by which some writer, with a fine gift for incident and location, places one incident after another in an entertaining manner and leaves us all to believe that this play was thought out long in advance of

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its execution. When the Giants and the Chicagos played off their famous 1908 tie there were those who told glibly as to how Kling purposely dropped a ball to catch a base-runner napping mentally. Not only did he not purposely drop it, but he was furious because he dropped it and he came very near throwing it to the wrong place after he picked it up. That is about the reality of a great many more of the wonderful plays which were thought out beautifully after the play had taken place. ' The principal trouble with those who claim so much for "Inside Base Ball" is that they forget that certain conditions must exist and arise to the moment in perfection in order that "Inside Base Ball" may be made possible. Not one scene may be shifted a second late if "Inside Base Ball" is to go through and it would not be "Inside" if it did not go through. The inherent beauty of "Inside Base Ball," however, is exactly as stated before. It reads just as well about plays which were not intended in the "Inside" category, and any writer, after seeing some maneuver of finesse and strategy, can just as well ascribe it to "Inside Base Ball" as to bullhead luck. "Inside Base Ball" sounds more euphonious and more finished. Considering that so much attention has been devoted here and there to "Inside Base Ball" the editor of the Guide wishes to call attention to a most interesting article which appeared in the New York "Tribune" relative to speed requirements on the Base Ball diamond as perceived by a measuring machine. Experiments were made on the Polo Grounds at various times. As has been stated by the inventor of this machine, it is most interesting, of course to managers to learn the ability of their players by the use of mechanism which will register to the millionth part of an hour the work of the individuals on the Base Ball field. Managers wish to crumple the foe into a shapeless mass. They try to figure everything out to the fifth of a second. Will the time soon come when a heavy heaver of the ball from right field to third will be asked to pose for the moving picture speed testing machine and obtain a card certifying that he is a whirlwind before a manager will consider his application for a job? However that may be, the fruits of this exciting experience in the focus of forty thousand eyes are of interest, although for various reasons it was not possible to record all of the motions of the players stationed in front of the camera. By way of beginning the examination of the results, it may

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be interesting to note what the St. Louis American League players were able to do when the inexorable machine was turned upon them.

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PALtDING'S OFFICIAL BA8A BALL GUIDI. 2. pictorial record in this case. the swing of the batter's ! at until t ^ struck the ball occupied .042 of a second, which-.wuld u iiealte^:th:: he began his swing when it was 9.24 feet in front of him. Ti. average speed made by the Giants' -itchers wais -4.3172 apron. mately two-fifths of a second, or at the rate of lr;07o.6o feeta see:- ond,: while that of the- Brown pitchers was aproxlmaly'2.5 of0 6 second, orf a tenth of a second slower. The tau o-f:s6om-e :e te Giants' pitchers included in the average shows that they undot:dwy were not throwing at their full speed. -- - - .-a.: - ::-If-' a demonstration were needed, this- one would serve to>e - that: certainly one of the differenCes between a' pofs pi and an amateur is speed. A speci al timing device * 4baly wah r hardly required to discover: this fact,: ut this red does' :sho:: something of what the actual difference is. It goes, iito the'refne- ments of -the subject, and if a team manager is looking for speed and -a degree of -ctirve, imathemtcally aseertained, before making a decision regardinga pitche, it is9now possible for him:to secure tis information-. i - n' p""oi fo. h'l t" ' ' : - - Mental reaction: playsn ery, important part in Base Ball. The player must make 'decisions and: act upon them quickly.- :How ilong does it take- a -catcherto determne wether to throw to a-baseman or fihot- an'd to act:upon <the decisobf? :How much :time is required ' by- anj player in: the field, :or the batter, or the runner, to 'decide upon a given action and take it? The dfetermination of this is one of the services which such a device as Mr. Gilbreth's may perform ftor: the Base Ball manager. : -.--- -- - ;: - F- - In this :connect^in : :Sfistere^ting to note that in the case of . the Brown catcher the interval between catching the ball and the be- ginning of the throw to second in one case was .7 of a second and :in another .8. The catchers for the Giants in every case recorded started the ball on its flight to second within. two-fifths of a second after receiving it, and the average for all was below a third of a second, one throw being made in a trifle over a quarter of a second. This would suggest that the reaction time of a catcher of long ex- perience

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of the major league class is one-half that of an average college catcher. This is a point, however, on which it would hardly be fair to generalize beyond saying that reaction is an important element in play and that upon it hangs the success or failure of a player. There are opportunities for study of the actions of the runner also. This field, perhaps, offers particularly good opportunities for the application of the lessons of motion study. The speed with which the batter gets away from the plate on the journey to first may make all the difference between a hit and an out. - - With the assistance of the background and its squares- it is stated -by Mr. -Gibbreth that it would be possible to plot the Course of the ball on its way to the home plate and to tell at what point in its- flight it began to curve. :In the Brown tests- it was found that the:: catcher who was obliged -to receive the ball on the left side, -:if he was a right-handed thrower, would have great difficulty h- recover: I ming in time-to get a ball to second before a runner. - - - The pictures taken at the Polo Grounds showed a number' of i :n teresting things. It was noted, in cases where the ball was struck, that the batter hit: it before the pitcher's foot had risen to its full ^ height above the ground. This illustrates the speed with which the ball traveled. In the pictures of the Brown pitcher th- ball was photographed leaving his hand before the latter had passed his body, the ball being thrown after the fashion of an apple on' the end of r a stick. In the pictures of the pitchers of the Giants the ball left the hand, in many cases, after it had passed the center of the swing, One showed it actually on the bat. They also demonstrated the mechanical character of the "wind-up." There was little variation

26 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. in the duration of this phase of pitching a ball, although each pitcher differed from his fellows in this respect. In other words, each pitcher had a style of his own-a fact which, perhaps, it did not require a moving picture machine to demonstrate. The "wind- up" in nearly every case consumed more than, 50 per cent of the time occupied in the cycle of pitching a ball and returning it to the second baseman. It is a great stage play, whatever else it may be. . . There is "Inside Base Ball." Don't forget that, but very frequently it happens that "Inside Base Ball" takes no cognizance of errors and the very best that "Inside Base Ball" could do would not to:..be

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to figure every play down to the fraction of a second, for flders will fall over their feet and stumble and batters will fail ii spite of all the best laid plans of players and managers. The best "Inside Base Ball" in the world is a home run with three men on bases in: the last half of the ninth inning when the team last at bat needs four runs- to win.. It will impress spectators more deeply than all the other kinds of Base Ball which were ever heard of and not even the players who are accustomed to the devious chances of Base Ball can refrain from entering into the general excitement when such a thing takes place. ,The pitcher of the side against which the home run was made always insists that it was pure luck, while the batter who made the home run does not say anything, but somehow grows larger mentally and physically with an influx of pardonable pride. This is in no way intended to discourage trying "Inside Base Ball," but to emphasize the fact that Base Ball can be and has been played without being "Inside."

How to Give "Signs"

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 2 How to Give "Signs" Base Ball signs are not "signs" in the sense of the adverse ments which we read -for the sale of butter, eggs and other far products, and which we cannot escape. The prosperous baker who puts a placard over his door, announcing that' nice, fresh: loas are for sale in his shop wishes everybody to read it. does t ruddy cheeked butcher and the grocer with his long. bus s-lk duster almost trailing on the ground. - :: -he Base Ball player displays his 'signs while the game is gbing on, but he wishes them to be read neithir by the public :nor by i players of -the opposing team. T hey must be concealed in some way from publicity and are exclusively for.:the men who wear'his colors on the diamond. Off and on, a great deal has been written about Base Ball signs. Much of it has been true, some of it exaggerated and not a little of it has been fiction. There are signs, however, and they are used K, at times by the most expert players, so all of it is not fiction. There hs are: more battery signs, or signals, than there are signs between - players on the infield and the players of the outfield. Battery signs i are the tokens which are given between the catcher and the pitcher. Usually the- catcher gives the signs and the pitcher follows his in- structions.

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Now, and 'then, the pitcher gives the signs and this ordinarily takes place when there is reason to believe that the opposing players have learned the code: which is in-use and are taking advantage of it. ' Once there was a game played in a world's series in which the pitcher and the catcher of one of the teams became convinced that the players of the opposing team had learned their signs. Until that time the catcher had been giving the signs to the pitcher. The moment that both became assured the players of the other club knew their signs the code was changed and the pitcher gave the signals to the catcher. -It is also on record that in one world's series the second baseman was giving a share of the signals to the pitcher and so cleverly was this done that it might never have been detected had not the second baseman told of it. The pitcher disguised his manner of turning in the box so that the batter could not discern whether he was turning around to watch the base-runners or for some other motive. The commonest method of giving signs is to have the catcher use the fingers of his throwing hand in different combinations or angles, hidden as much as possible by the big glove which he wears on his catching hand. Two fingers, for instance, with the glove for a background, might mean "a straight ball with speed." The thumb extended alone on the face of the glove might mean an out-curve. Thumb and finger together might mean "a slow ball." Any variety of these signals can be arranged by pitcher and catcher, and it is perfectly legal to use any system of making signals with the fingers of the throwing hand, but the catcher must practice diligently and try to obtain proficiency in so concealing the arrangement of his fingers that his information cannot be ascertained by the coaches, either at first base or third base. It must also be remembered that the base-runner at second base-if there be such a runner-has an excellent chance to see the signals which are given by the catcher and, of course, if he can understand their purport, he will try to convey the information in some way to the batter. In the old days catchers had a way of giving signs to the pitchers by adjusting their belts, shifting their chest protectors, by the manner in which they wore their caps, and even by the positions in which they placed their feet as they stood behind the plate. As a rule these signs were picked up more readily than those which

28 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. are given. by the fingers of the throwing hand. Not only the coachers, who stood on the base lines, but the players of the team at bat, who sat on the bench, were quick to notice that certain things were done by the pitcher if the catcher, for example, one moment wore his cap with the visor over his forehead and the next moment wore it with the visor over the back of his head. It is really true of one catcher of some prominence that he gave signs to his pitcher by the manner in which he distended his cheek. If it was on one side, he wanted one kind of a ball pitched, and if the other cheek, something different. He pursued this system for almost two years before it was discovered that it meant much more than an unconscious habit. He worked with one pitcher during all of this period and that is why the signs continued to be successful. -a The battery was broken up and the catcher no longer dared to give the signs, fearing that the pitcher, who had been promoted to a rival club, would quickly catch him at his old code and inform his new fellow players. This particular catcher, however, was not without resource, for he inaugurated a new code which was based solely upon whether he squatted behind the plate or stood upright. He managed to work that with good success for another season. - .Now :and then signs are given by the third baseman to the pitcher, although this is the exception rather than a common practice. The pitcher must face the batter before delivering the ball and this renders it difficult for the pitcher to watch the third baseman intently enough to be sure of the signs which he may be trying to give him. Signs given by the third baseman have more to do with catching baserunners napping at first base than with any other play on the diamond. It is not expedient for younger ball players to try to do too much with these signs, for they are likely to find them a little too involved. The catcher and the second baseman frequently use a code by which they trap the unwary runners at second base. Sometimes it is the shortstop who gives the signal, and the runner is all the more bewildered when he is caught napping after he has been watching the 'baseman and the catcher to see that they did not signal one another.. By shifting his position, or by some indication with his hand or arm, the shortstop informs the catcher that the second baseman will be on the base after the next pitched ball in order to catch the runner if possible. Or perhaps the shortstop himself will cover the

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base. Alert infielders frequently cut off runs by their cleverness in co-operating with the catcher, more especially if the latter is a hard and accurate thrower. In a game toward the latter part of a season, when the championship is at stake in every contest which is being played, it is a very valuable adjunct to a Base Ball team to possess a catcher who is what might be called "hand-in-glove" with both his second baseman and his shortstop - in the various plays which arise on the diamond. There is no particular method employed in the making of these signs.: Usually they are little motions or gestures which have been agreed upon by those who will see them. The important point is to be able to recognize them and to employ them at the right time. It is rather tough on an infielder when he signals for a play and executes his part of the work beautifully, to ascertain that the catcher failed to get the sign, and all the undertaking has been for nothing when it might have been possible to get the runner if the catcher had been on the alert. 4 The hit-and-run play is almost always undertaken by sign and this is another important maneuver in the national game. If it is to be tried by two men who are fast runners and good batters it becomes a feature which is extremely embarrassing in all games to the opposition. This is a sign which must be understood by every member of a team and it is also essential that it be given in such

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 29 a manner that all the players of the opposing team cannot perceive it. Were they able to do so the play would come to naught and it would probably be better if it were not attempted. Sometimes the sign is given by the batter. At other times it is given by the base-runner and not infrequently it is given by one of the coaches acting under the direction of the captain of the team which is at bat. If the batter gives the sign it is generally made by some movement of one of his limbs or by the manner in which he stands at the plate. It is easier for the base-runner to give the sign, that he is about to steal because he can conceal it from at least a great part of the field and the opposing fielders. If the batter fails to notice the sign it is likely to be disastrous to the runner, who may be caught standing up, to his great disgust, as runners do not make an effort to slide to bases when they are trying the hit-and-run play. When the coacher gives a sign, not infrequently it is by means of some presumable chance remarks,

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which the players of the other team will think is meant for conversation, and not for the purpose of accomplishing a bit of strategy. Even a show of petulance by a batter at a presumably incorrect decision by an umpire, sometimes has been in reality a very cool and premeditated scheme, instead of the apparently hotheaded action of a player who could not control his temper. When Hugh Jennings, the manager of the Detroit club, picks the grass up, blade by blade, and gives cry to his now famous "ee yah," there is more in his apparent silliness than appears on the face of it.- At least there was at the beginning. Of course every manager finds that sooner or later most of his signs are understood by opposing players and he must invent a new code or, as some do, reverse the code, which is almost invariably a blow to the opposing players if the men of the team engaged in the use of the code do not forget that it has been reversed. There was a coacher, well known in his day, who would frequently shout, "Here we go." He did it so often that it seemed to be part of his battle cry while he was exhorting his players, yet under certain conditions his "Here we go" was a signal to the players of his team and understood as such. When a double steal is attempted it is usually the runner who is on second base who starts the signal. He may be instructed by his captain to try the steal and that involves a sign from the latter. It is almost certain that a signal of that character will not be given by the movement of some part of the body but will be indicated by some expression, which is used by a player on the field and which it is hoped will escape detection. It is not good policy to try to develop too elaborate a code of signals. They are apt to be confusing. Some managers like to have as few signs as possible. McGraw is one of that kind, yet there is no manager in Base Ball who rules his team more absolutely from the bench. The Athletics are great believers in signals and they also have the reputation of possessing players who are quick to discern and understand the signs of the opposing players, and for that reason every team which plays against the Athletics is careful to an extreme to hide signs if it can. Practice will make perfect in giving signs behind the bat by the medium of the throwing hand and the glove on the catching hand. When these signs are cleverly given to a pitcher they are of the utmost value to him as well as to the club with which he is connected. Most of the professional catchers give these signs just before the ball is

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pitched and while they are stooping down behind the bat and sometimes they give a "fake" sign prior to the regular sign, hoping to fool the opposing team. Usually they are fairly successful in doing so. There have been catchers who were clever enough to give their signs while standing up and they were very successful in deluding the opposing teams. One of these was Criger,

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All-National All-American Tour to Honolulu

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE - 1915
The 1914 Base Ball season had completed two tours of players, made up from members of National League clubs, undertook a tour to Honolulu by way of the Alaskan coast, embracing cities throughout the Northwest. The club itself - the All-Nationals and the All-American and their management was undertaken by Frank Lancaster, for a long time manager of the Cincinnati club. It turned out to be one of the most successful trips which had ever been made into foreign lands - although Honolulu is longer real foreign territory - and revived the Base Ball enthusiasm and the great love for the American game which had begun years back. To the older residents of Honolulu it brought back the visit of the Spalding tourists. It so chanced that the American players under the management of Mr. Spalding were unable to play a game in Honolulu, but this was wholly due to the unfortunate arrival of the steamship on Sunday and the inability of the Captain to wait long enough on Monday for the playing of a game. Honolulu did not allow Base Ball on Sunday, and once the coal was in the bunkers, the captain of the steamship was compelled to depart immediately for the far side of the Pacific to meet his mail contracts. The trip of the players in 1914 began at Milwaukee. Members of the clubs arrived in that city October 16 and the total route traversed occupied about ten weeks. They completed their journey at San Diego, Cal., December 27. - The teams played forty-four games. Of these the All-Nationals won twenty-three and the All-Americans - twenty-one. In addition to these contests there were two tie games and four

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games with out- side teams, all of which were won by the All-Stars. Each team used four pitchers, whose records were as follows: All-Nationals Won Lost All-Americans Won; I:tos Alexander 10 4 Bush Vaughn- 6 3 James, St. Louis . .. **a*- 8 ',k i James, Boston 3 5 Mitchell '-3,!, *"'y?!--: Tesreau.....e 4 9 Cole ..9..... ',:4 | - The financial success of the trip gave each player \$. A t. f. his share of the receipts. This was a bove. al expensesi: zeepit- steamship fare to Honolulu, which each pltyer; was -eom/eief t-"y out of his own pocket. However, that gave the .plaer sa ver-y"oi fortoble margin for their. junket, even after they had-taiti:e-"a- on the boat. -- a ; -a'9- The excellent work of Alexander,= the Philadelphia -Natlona :!:...g1 pitcher, made him popular not only with thee players bit Withl tators who saw him. It seemed to be the- opiiiono'f soe ito'ai American League players who made the journey th-at A leSax ^i, one of the greatest pitchers in Base Ball. There is no dout tat same opinion is shared by the Base Ball enthusiasts.of Pih :ia An Interesting fact of the trip was the ineffectiveness f lthe sp: ball pitchers on "skinned" diamonds. The momentb:the eouer^'eo. ball became rough the spit ball pitchers .had trouble. _ , : ::.0 All the way across the American continent,- ver a:r/te oll ii: ing the line of the Northern Pacific, Railrd.,A: ;i pli'ad3t .t with a generous reception. In California they were co/t0gat*I. repeatedly because of their evident intent to give their best -to tao who witnessed the games. The San Prancisco newspapers:we-reioid in praising the efforts of the men on the field, statigetm et- l

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The Expansion of Base Ball

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL 'BASE BALL GUIDE. 87 attracted from 1,000 to 2,000 spectators each Saturday afternoon. This coming summer the enthusiasts believe - the time is ripe; for professional Base Ball. The company they are organizing will have a nominal capital - of \$25,000, and the ..general public and the players will be invited to buy shares at \$1 each. The prospectus states a majority of the board of directors. of the company shall be appointed by the players, irrespective of whether they hold shares. The players will receive payment for their services, says the prospectus, as soon as the gate receipts warrant. It is already suggested that some players may be induced to come to America to coach the teams while winter weather prevents Base Ball in the United States. The board of directors as first constituted will include R. L. ("Snowy") Baker, W. C. J. Kelly, an American; H. D. Morton, a member of the New South Wales legislature, and C. Pranks, who is one of the best players in the 'commonwealth. Base Ball has made a hit in South America. It has been a little slow in starting, exactly as it has been the case in other countries,, but it is under way and they have got far enough to arrange games between different countries,, exactly as we play games between different cities which are representative of different States. The following invitation will give an idea as to how Base Ball is starting in South America: i")Dear Friend: We beg to advise you of our success in arranging a match game of Base Ball between Uruguay and Argentina,; same to take place at Talleres next Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Your presence means much to this bit of enterprise on our part, and we very earnestly hope you can attend and bring as many of your friends or acquaintances as may wish to accompany you. Our seating capacity has been very greatly increased, and we now feel secure in the belief that our guests may be comfortably provided for. in this respect. "We have arranged to have moving pictures of this game and 'all connected with it. These pictures will not alone be on exhibition in the theatres here, but will be shown all over the entire world, something the Base Ball players could not accomplish in a quarter of a century of travel.- Setting aside the advertising and the educational features of this plan and viewing it from the; standpoint of -the average spectator,- | it means that--it puts one in touch with friends wherever the pictures are,; shown and is the next thing -to an actual. e Nter' :^. : ; - AS

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It is quite probable that in the latter part of 19, A. J. in 1916, the countries of South America will see their first game between the American ball players. If Messrs. McGowan and Co. determine upon taking teams throughout those countries--herein no doubt,--that the visitors will find the same hearty reception. Stowed upon them as has been the case elsewhere, and no matter of their hospitable greeting will be due to the good work which has been accomplished thus early by those who are trying to introduce, the greatest of all national pastimes among the Latin races of the lower half of Pan-America. -- B. U. E. -- B. NOS AIRIS BASE: BALIJ ASSOCIATION. -- The Buenos Aires Herald in its Baseball column, writes G. Ben McCormack, says; "Newspapers received from various parts of the world, where the American Baseball teams gave exhibitions on their recent tour, all comment favorably on the American national pastime and in every instance they are a ball, as played by these clubs: the fastest and most skillful outdoor game known to the civilized world and certain to find favor once the intricacies of the play are understood, Baseball is not so difficult to master as many seem to think, and the Japanese and Filipinos' success in this respect stand out as convincing evidence in support of this statement. If these people of the Far East can master the game sufficiently well in four years to

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL. BASE BALL GUIDE. 1899 defeat such university teams as Stanford, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, the Anglo-Saxon and Latin, should certainly show the same aptitude. The reception accorded the baseballers throughout the tour could not have been more cordial, and has made friends for the nation they represented, if nearly every instance--is an endorsement of statements appearing in these columns from time to time that the Baseball player was an ambassador to the country he visited, and worthy of support and encouragement due an individual occupying that lofty position... "Head-hunting"; habits become unpopular in the Philippines since the advent of Baseball, and, in this connection there comes to mind the experiences of the crew of an American ship wrecked off the coast of Luzon Island. The sailors, weary and worn, drifted ashore, more dead than alive on one of the ship's rafts

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and as they knelt in prayer (? grateful for having been spared from watery- graves, they were disturbed by a band of Igorrotes breaking through the brush and descending down upon; them,, ared ,with what they thought were war clubs, but proved' to be, monogram Base Ball bats later: on.- The chief stopped for one- brief moment as -'he and his thusky warriors reached the little group' huddled on the shbre, and reaching beneath his G string brought forth a copy of Spalding's Rule Book, and in a voice choked with emotion and anxiety,: said: : . . , . . " 'Iell .me, hombre, is a man .out if he turns toward second on a single and the baseman tags him while he is off the sack ?' . "The -latest organization within the B. A. B. A. is the Argentine Base Ball League, with four clubs as a- starter for the cool weather, and two more to be added when the regular season arrives. It is hoped that by. the time the 'big leaguers' reach here they may be treated to an exhibition game by two All-Argentine clubs. This is most prob- able, in view of the fact that there are at the moment sufficient men to form two nines, but who unfortunately can not turn out with regularity. This has made organized. playing. impossible,-: but two months' training in advance- of the Americans' arrival would suffice and have them in shape to make a creditable showing against the visitors. The Argentine EBase Ball League .has arranged a schedule- covering twenty- four games,, to be played from. March 29 to June X*4, 'inclusive. The schedule provides for Sunday games, leaving - the feast days open for matches - with the. Young, Men's Christian Association, Uruguay and Rosario, .Lat Plata being w:ithin- the League. A commission .has- been elected : to* :contmrol, the new league composed .of the managers and captains -of the. teams,- with G. Ben McCormack as-- President. - . | /-. @ - ; ' - . : ' * 'CLUBS. - . "Buenos Aires 'Reds'--Manager,, G F. . Gaulke; captain, George Dawson; Kortlang, Webb, Schleip, Dwyer, Ainsworth,- Boyce, .:Stokesr Brown,,; Hendrie, Rockwell, Marvel, Mellor, - . K - . . - "Buenos Aires 'Greys'-Mmanager, J. Silverstone; captain, A. J. Hiut- chinson; Boley, Stinson, Gaines, Harris,. Smith, Rogers, Reid, Moore, Lindgren,. Tagert, Davis, Williams,- Levison, McEnnelly. " - i "La Plata- Manager, C.- D.- Sturgeon; captain, Edward Schick-, Walsh Egie-rs,. Vaitses, . Hinchley, O'Carrol, O'Durnin, Stanley, Uenodii; Winchcabbich.. . . "Buenos Aires 'Blues'-Manager,. W. R. White; captain, P. E.: Mo~ris; Volkening, Maher, Eiglebaugh, Tbomey, Emerson,

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Bruce, . Rice, 'Victor Reid, Gordon, Robitoy, Sexton, Burke. ' "Mr. -P. P. Phillips, physical 'director of; the Young Men's Christian Association -ii Paseo, Colon, 'is busy working out a- schedule' of ome twenty-five games of indoor, Base Ball for the Winter: eason. -The games at.the Y. M. C. A. last year, proved the most .pleasurable .events during the -,cold nights and were well 'patronized 'by members '-andf riends. A feature of this indoor league will be that all teams' of foreigners will carry at least one-third Argentines. The Argentine teams, 'of course, are expected to be all born in the country and this will be adhered to strictly." .3.

Some Interesting Records

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 41 "The fans caught on to the danger Leonard was in when three balls had been called, and there was a yell, 'Make him hit it.' Leonard used his underhand out on the next pitch, and the ball swung wide, much to the dismay of the crowd, which was anxious that he finish the battle without a pass against him." Out in Indiana the LaPorte Reserves and the New Carlisles played a game in which not an infielder of the Reserves had an assist. The box score is as follows: LA PORTE RESERVES NEW CARLISLE R. H. P. A. R.H. P. A. E. Hauck, rf1 1 0 0 Reynolds, 2b. 2 1 4 1 Moore, ss..... 1 0 2 0- 1 Wykoff, ss 0 2 1 4 3 Schultz, 2b. 1- 1 0 0" F. BroWn, p., cf0 0 2 0 Mellentine, c. 0 2 18 1 0 Crouch, lb 0 1 15 0 1 Hunt, lf 0 0 1 Hooten, 3b. 0 0 1 4 0 Slater, 3b.0 0 2 00 C. Brown, lf. 0 2 0 0 Paulin, p 1 0 0 0 0 Brockway, c 0 7 0 1 Zeese, lb 0 2 0 0 J. Brown, rf 1 0 0 1 Sage, cf . 1 1 0 0 Lauver, cf 0 0 0 Warren, p 0 0 0 3 0 Total 6 5 27 1 1 Total3 72717 7 Reserves 0 0 0- 0 3 1 0 0 2- New Carlisle 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0-3 | Stolen bases-Hunt, Moore, Crouch, Warren. Two-base hits-Wykoff, J. Brown. Three-base hits-Schultz. Sacrifice hit-Zeese. Innings pitched- Paulin 9, Brown 5, Warren 4. Struck out-By Paulin 16, by Brown 2, by Warren 4. Bases on balls-Off Paulin-4, off Brown 2. Wild pitch-Warren. Hit by pitcher-By

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Paulin, C. Brown. Time of game-- :50. Umpires- Good and Wiemer. Mellentine, catcher for the Reserves, threw out one base-runner and that was the solitary assist in the game for the Reserves. Zeese, the Reserve first baseman, did not: have a put-out until the ninth inning, when he made two in succession unassisted. . ' ,

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Stallings' Second Year's Task

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 43 i taliSt econd Year's Task George T. Stallings manager of the Boston National League club, will find himself confronted this year with the task of win- ning a major -league hibapionship for the second season in suc- cession. ome managers say that the hardest problem of their lives is to whi one championship, but no manager as yet is known to fame who has not said that-itt is even harder to win the second championship. After the second championship is won there are few managers who are not keen to try -for the third championship. Indeed, the third championship is the will-o'-the-wisp which urges them 'all forward~ They like to be with the "Base Ball Immortals" among the:managers-those who can point to three -championships as their- share -f the' Base!Ball honors which are to be earned in the United states,. - -. There is little: doubtitat Manager Stallings will have even a better team to try -for hib seond championshtp than he had to win his first. It looks that way now. What may happen after the season begins is :-the story' which is yet untold. It was in Boston that some writer very cleverly and with keen aptness:-chose fit to christen George T. Stallings with a title which happens to fit well--the "Miracle Man." The success of the Boston Base Ball club in the National League in 1914 was not due to the fact that Manager Stallings was a keener strategist than some of his rivals, or a better judge of ball players, but to his ability, ably assisted and abetted by second baseman Evers, to keep his young, players imbued with the Spirit of winning. They. did not work on the theory- that ..one defeat was likely hopelessly to- put them out of the race, and they always had the incentive before them that it was a good thing to try and try unceasingly,-as they lost .-they could be'no worse off than

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they were-, and i: they won they were likely to be that much and more better on .': : Or that reason they were playing Base Ball as: the American :-PUc~ likes to see the game played. They were- not beaten- when:ti .other, sde happened to be a few runsahead, Ot them, since he wrote o. chance was to persist in trying 1to makb runs on their own' etolnt, and they wouldn't give up: wheia thi other side "came from behind, and overtook them because f exactly a. lie reason. :They: .Wfere playing the game rfor What. 'h could see in-it and fr-what they hoped would benefit-them in the long run.: When 'the rBoston -club; began y to cli b in the race congrula- tions: were' profuse for the players, the'manager, and the owner. When>- the -team-. continued to- climb the congratulations` were 'iten- sified into someting stronger and. finally developed Into' admira- tion. Te reason for it .all was that ;the Boston players of them- Selves ~wqere' going: on- 'the field day after day with itheh ard or of school boys. ':t ewas hard to- convinc e some of the seasbnd Base Ball patrons, that here-. was a team which actually. seemed t be playing because the players liked it and were not confining- their thoughts to their salaries or'worrying for fear they might work too .hard- in proportion to' their reimbursement. Doubtless they were- thinking of both, hbut if they were, they had a manner of diWsuising the fact. :- The championship, which was wion-.by. a club under the guidance of Manager Stallings, was his first in' a major league, but it was not the -first time. that he had been thick in the fight of a chami- pionship struggle. While he never had been quite able to attain

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 46 the coveted honor of directing a major league pennant winning organization, he had been close to the top and more than one of his teams -;had, been a factor in contests for the championship in other organizations. One of his most successful seasons was in New York when manager of the New York American League club. He also succeeded in Buffalo when all other managers had failed in that city. Stallings was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1869. He attended the Virginia Military Institute- and graduated from it in 1886./ From that school he went to Baltimore to study medicine, jut he was a good ball player, a fact which had been noted by the late Harry

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Wright when he was in the South with the "Phillies," and he induced Stallings to give up medicine and sign a contract. He went to Philadelphia in 1887 and as he was an inexperienced player Manager Wright. thought that it would be advisable to give him a little training in' a minor league. So he sent him to the Toronto club, which was then in the Eastern League. From Toronto he went to Galveston in the Texas League. From Galveston he traveled to Stockton, Cal., where he played in 1888. The: next year found him in Oakland, Cal., and in' 1890 he had jumped back across the continent, to Brooklyn. One year in the East was' sufficient and in 1891 and' 1892 he was in San Jose, Cal. This was his last year on hth; 'Pacific slope. In 1893 he was with the Augusta team in his' home town. In 1894, he played with. Nashville until July 15, when the team disbanded. He then joined the Kansas City club, which was in the Western League. In 1895 he became a manager and Nashville was the place in which he won his first championship, as in that season the Nashville club captured the pennant in the Southern League. The following year Stallings was made manager of the Detroit Club. The Philadelphia National League club summoned him back. as manager in 1897 and he remained with Philadelphia that year and the year following.- Then Detroit wanted him again and he managed Detroit in 1899-. 1900 and 1901. From there he went to Buffalo where he made, a long stay. He was manager of the Buffalo club in the Eastern League during 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. ':While with Buffalo he won the championship of the Eastern League. He took: a vacation in 1907 and was out of Base Ball temporarily. .2The next year he returned again to the national pastime as manager of the Newark club of the Eastern League. He did so well in Newark that the New York American League club engaged him for the season of 1909. ::,Stallings had a remarkably good year in New York, one of the best ever enjoyed by that team. ; Complications arose which resulted in a change -in- New York and Stallings again went back to Buffalo. - He was the head' of that club in 1910, 1911 and '1912. At the end of the season .of 1912 the Boston 'National League club was desirous of procuring a manager and induced: Stanlings to take charge of that organization. He was manager, in 1913 and finished fifth with much better results in many ways than had fallen to the lot of any of his recent predecessors. .;. When Stallings 'was .a, ball player he was never a

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star behind the bat. He was what is frequently characterized as a "good plugger." He was a man of indomitable courage, grit and determination. He never, gave, in} o0- matter how hard the game seemed to be going against this team, and it is more than likely that he transmitted some of this dynamic force of his to the players of the Boston club of 1914, whose rallying power was one of their best attributes of success.

A First Championship

P k 4 I I I I e l

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 47 in 1853. For the past twenty-four years he has been employed in the South Terminal office of the Adams Express Company. His home is at 44 Magnolia street, Roxbury. The following story of the game is reprinted from The Boston Herald. of September 10, 1858, proving that Base Ball was Base Ball, even in those days "before the war." "A very closely contested game of Base Ball was played on the Common in this city yesterday afternoon between the Portland club of Portland, Me., and the Tri-Mountain club of Boston. The game was that known as the New York game, and the Portland boys won by five runs. The rules of the New York game differ materially from those adopted by the Massachusetts Association of Base Ball Players last fall. The bases are placed at the angles of a rhombus instead of a square, the home base being the position of the striker; provision is made for 'foul hits,' and the ball is caught on the 'bound' as well as on the 'fly.' The game consists of nine innings instead of 100 tallies, and the ball is pitched, not thrown. "The playing commenced about three o'clock, the Tri-Mountain club having the first innings, and the ninth innings of the Portland club was finished at a quarter to six. Mr. J. E. Burt of the Tri-Mountain club had one of his hands badly injured in the first innings by a blow from the ball, and his place was filled during the remainder of the game by Mr. Henry F. Gill. Mr. Crowell of the Portland club was severely affected by the heat, and was obliged to give up for a time. but he soon recovered and resumed playing. His place was filled by Mr. Childs, another member of the club, during one or two innings. The playing was witnessed by a large and interested crowd of spectators. The following is the

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score of the game: TRI-MOUNTAIN CLUB PORTLAND CLUB H. L. Runs. H. L. Runs. G. E. Guild, catcher 1 7 E. N. Robinson, catcher.. 6 4 H. F. Gill, third base..... 3 6 S. M. Eaton, pitcher 3 5 C. C., Dimon, first base... 1 5 S, Crowell, second base.. 3 5 O. F. Goldthwait, 2b.... 5 0 J. C. M. Furbish, rf..... 4 5 F. N. Scott, center field.. 1 4 G. H. Abbott, left field.. 2 6 G. Troupe, right field 5 4 J. B. Winslow, third base 2 6 G. Arnold, Jr., left field.. 4 5 G. M. Woodbury, lb..... 4 5 W. H. Bourne, shortstop. 5 4 Samuel Chadwick, s 2 - 7 J. H. Ware, pitcher 2 7 J. M. Knight, center field 1 5 Total 42 Total. 47 Tri-Mountain 0 5 0 11 13 1 4 7 1-42 Portland 2 0 2 7 9 4 10 8-47 Number of balls pitched by Ware of the Tri-Mountain club, 148; passed Guild, the catcher, 5; caught on the fly, 2. Number pitched by Eaton of the Portland club, 115; passed Robinson, the catcher, 4; caught on the fly, 4. Umpire-Richard Power of the Tri-Mountain club. Scorers-A. P. Margott of the Tri-Mountain club and C. G. Gammon of the Portland club. "The Portland boys arrived in this city yesterday morning, and return home today. They, were entertained by the Tri-Mountain club with a supper at the Cummings House last evening. "In this connection we would state that ,the challenge of the Warren Base Ball club of Roxbury to the Olympic club of this city has been accepted, and the match is to come off in Roxbury on Saturday, the 18th inst. The game will be played according to the rules of the Massachusetts Association."

Discovery of Curve Pitching

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 49 batting, was at the bat, Bush swung at the first curve ball pitched, but came within, a foot of connecting. I tried it again and found; that he was really at my mercy, and I knew that I had succeeded. . The curves were hard to pitch at that time on account of. the rules, which required a pitcher to keep both feet on the ground and not, raise either until the ball left his hand. The arm also had to be. kept near the side, and the delivery was made with a perpendicular swing. By following these instructions it was a hard strain, as the,. wrist and second finger had to do all the work.

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I snapped the ball away from me like a whip, and this caused my wristbone to get out of place quite often. I was compelled to wear a supporter on my wrist all one season on account of this strain. "I joined the famous Star club of Brooklyn in 1868, and was with it for four years. The club did not lose a series of games and during all that time won the championship of America and Canada. In 1870 the Stars defeated the crack Mutual team of New York, 24 to 12, and in 1871, when the New Yorks won the championship, the Stars beat them, 14 to 3. In 1872 I joined the Mutual team of New York and pitched every game but one that season. "The team was composed of Charles Miller, catcher; Nat Hicks, catcher; Cummings, pitcher; Joe Start, first base; J. Hatfield, second base; Boy, third base; D. Pierce, shortstop; McMullens left field; Dave Egler, center field; George Bechel, right field. We finished either third or fourth. In 1873 I went to Baltimore, and was the only pitcher until August, when we got Brainerd to help. In 1874 I went to Philadelphia and pitched every game except one, and we finished fourth. In 1875-76 I was with the Hartford team, and we had Tommy Bond to help out in the pitching for a while, but he soon left us, and I finished alone. "We stood second in the race in 1875, and in 1876 second. These games were of the importance of the American and National games of to-day. I next went to Lynn and was sent as a delegate to the Base Ball convention in Pittsburgh, where we formed the International Association, a forerunner of the American Association. "I secured my release from Lynn in July and finished the season with Cincinnati. In 1878 I played in Albany, N. Y., and was elected president of the association. It was at this time that my health gave out, and I retired from the diamond, going to my native town of Ware, and then to Athol. "After my retirement from the game I did not touch a ball for eighteen years, or until I was invited to take part in a game in Boston, April 13, 1890-Harry Wright Day. I went to that city, for the purpose, and with a number of National players, who were in Boston at the time, played the Harvard team. I was greatly handicapped by the extra fifteen feet in the pitching distance, and was unable to put up the game of old. "I think the Base Ball player of to-day has quite an easy time compared with the player of my day. When I was on the diamond, the ball contained two ounces of rubber, was a little larger, came with tremendous force and was extremely lively. No gloves were used, no masks or

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chest protectors for the catcher, and the man behind the bat Was constantly being injured. "Just as much speed was used as at the present day, and the players' hands, especially 'the catchers', were covered with callouses and knocked joints. The catcher did not stand close to the bat for the first two strikes, but came up for the third or when the bases Were full." ' Up to 1874 Cummings alone knew the art of all the curves. Bobby Matthews, a Baltimore pitcher, had mastered the raise ball, and was very effective against strong teams of that time. It was a number of years later, though, before Matthews understood the art of all the curves.

Radbourne's Great Record

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George Edward Waddell

52 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. George Edward Waddell Late in the afternoon of April 1, 1914, George Edward Waddell, known the United States over as "Rube," died in a sanitarium at San Antonio, Texas. He had made a long fight for his life against tuberculosis. He had been in West Texas for four months, going first to a ranch at Boerne, but instead of improving he grew weaker from day to day, until it was deemed best to take him into the city of San Antonio. His father and his mother arrived at San Antonio a few hours after their son died. Waddell was born in Butler, Pa., October 13, 1876. When twenty years old, in 1896, he pitched his first professional ball with the Oil City (Pa.) team and the next year after a brief career with the Volant College (Pa.) nine he entered "big league" Base Ball as a member of the Louisville National League team. The pace in such fast company was a bit too fast for, him, however, and after a few weeks' engagement with Detroit he joined the Homestead team. In 1899 a scout for the Columbus team recommended him and he was drafted by that organization. The next year he was attached to the Louisville club, but when the -Louisville players were trans- ferred

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to Pittsburgh he went along. The American League war, signal for a general period of players "jumping," gave Waddell the opportunity to become a member of the Milwaukee club in 1900. Waddell joined the Chicago Nationals in 1901 and pitched a few great games for the team under Jack Doyle. In 1902 he jumped to Los Angeles, but again returned, joining the Athletics. From 1902 to 1908 he was a star of Mack's team, and then showing indications of a return of his old habits, Waddell was sold to the St. Louis Americans. A flash of his famous skill helped the Browns in the great battle they made for the American League pennant in 1908, but at the end of the next season he was released to Newark. The Minneapolis club bought Waddell in 1910, and he was two years with that club. Illness began to get the better of him, and later he went to the Minneapolis Northern League club. Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League club, was in Raleigh, N. C., when he received the news of Waddell's death and when he heard of it said of the ball player: "He was the greatest pitcher in the game, and although widely known for his eccentricities, was more sinned against than sinning. He was the best-hearted man on our team and every man with whom he came in contact will verify my statement. When a comrade was sick the 'Rube' was the first on hand to see him and the last to leave, and if he had money it went for some gift or offering to the sick man. He made my team. and every follower of the White Elephant banner in the Quaker City knows this in his heart. He came to Philadelphia a stranger, but entered into the spirit of the city and tried with all his heart to bring pennants there. He may have failed us at times, but to him I and the other owners of the Athletic ball club owe much." In 1908, while with Detroit in the Western League, Waddell began the capers which called so much attention to himself. One Sunday afternoon he went out to the lots to watch the "Future Greats" perform and no sooner arrived on the field than he was requested to act as umpire. He readily consented and became so interested that he finally ordered one of the pitchers out of the game and took his place. For this little amusement he was fined fifty dollars. It might as well have been a thousand, so far as Waddell was concerned, for he never had a penny in his pocket from one day's end to the other. In his very next game, against Minneapolis, he held that

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team to four hits and struck out eleven batters, The fine was at once remitted. This tickled Waddell so much that he insisted on

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 53 pitching the next day against St. Paul and was hit for thirteen singles. He was at once fined another fifty dollars and fled from his club into Canada.' At Chatham he pitched two games and on the first day held the opposing team hitless and runless. Not a man reached first base. Seventeen of the players struck out, and of the twenty-seven batters that faced him Waddell had a hand in retiring twenty-six. The next day Waddell pitched against the same team, allowing them three hits and striking out twenty batters. IDuring 1900, while with Milwaukee, then in the American League, Waddell pitched a double-header against Chicago, which he won by a score of 3 to 2 in a seventeen-inning contest. In the second game he shut them out in a five-inning affair by a score of 1 to 0, making twenty-two innings in all.' This shows the marvelous stamina of the man he was in glory when the unusual happened. When a contest reached a climax that called forth extra effort on his part, he just reveled in it. 'Twas due to the fighting spirit within him that he was always equal to the emergency and seemingly could accomplish the almost impossible - It has often been told about Waddell's little stunt of calling in his fielders when he had his game safe, just using his first sacker and catcher and then proceeding to fan the side. He invariably got away with it. Once he almost failed. While with the Chatham team they had for their opponents a bunch of huskies from Ridgeway, Ontario, that claimed some heavy swatters on their lineup, but the "Rube" toyed with them. When the game was seemingly safe and put away on ice he called in every player, just the catcher and himself remaining on the job., This was in the seventh, with the score 3 to 1. Some wag yelled out, "Fill the bases 'Rube' then fan your men," and to the surprise and horror of the home crowd, he proceeded to fill the bases. Two were passed and the third had two strikes and three balls. He was a big husky fellow, and had been swinging with terrific force and missing everything. But Waddell wanted to pass him, so he sent him in a high one over the fellow's head. The big chap reached up as if he were trying to knock apples off a

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tree. A terrible sound followed, the ball was seen soaring for the faraway fence, the two men on bases scored but the chap that gave the ball such a wallop stood at the plate in a dazed sort of a way and refused to budge an inch. To this day he won't believe that he ever hit that ball. He was put out for-not running, and the score was tied. "Rube" whiffed the next two batters, and his team had a hard job to win. Year. Club. League. G. BH. R. BB. SO 1898 Detroit Western.. 6 4 , 33 21 27 1899 Grand Rapids Western 35 249 116 97 200 1899 LouisvilleNational . 6 51 29 11 31 1900 Pittsburgh National 17 120 61 43 90 1900 MilwaukeeAmerican 13 86 26 20 69 1901 Chicago National 26 220 111 65 158 1902 Athletics American 30 219 89Y 53 205 1903 AthleticsAmerican 33 231 89 76 264 1904 Athletics American 41 280 91 83 336 1905 Athletics American 32 187 54 79 248 1906 Athletics American 29 186 65 64 190 1907 Athletics American 28 154 58 53 198 1908 St. Louis.....American 27 174 65 67 194 1909 St. Louis American 22 - 153 40 43 115 1910 St. Louis.... American 2 18 11 5 3 1910 Newark... Eastern 10 71 24 29 51 1911 Minneapolis American Asso. 37 264 113 90 185 1912 Minneapolis American Asso. 15 96 37 37 91 Totals 49 2803 1122 936 2655

Annual Meetings

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 55 ! : ' : ' < ' ' ' ' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Delegates from thirty-nine leagues, representing three- hundred cities, attended the National Association Meeting at Omaha. Neb The first day's session took place on November 10. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:. Whereas, An unsatisfactory condition has arisen in profes- sional base ball during the last year in certain sections of our jurisdiction; and Whereas, The practice of encouraging and inciting certain base ball players to disregard their obligations to organized base ball has raised a doubt in the minds of the public as to the honesty and :integrity of ball players

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as a class; and Whereas, Certain newspapers have made a studied effort to create the impression that there is dissatisfaction and disloyalty in the ranks of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the representatives of organized base ball in the minor leagues, at this first session of our fourteenth annual meeting, most emphatically and unequivocally reaffirm our allegiance to organized base ball as the ideal condition for the future prosperity of the great national game. Permission was granted the Western Canada League to remain out of base ball in 1915 because of the war in Europe. Players of that circuit were granted a leave of absence for one year, authority being given them to play in other leagues in 1915, but title to their services to remain with the Western Canada League. In the annual report of Secretary John H. Farrell, he announced that forty-two leagues began the season of 1914 and thirty-nine finished. Three Class D Leagues disbanded. On the second day of the session the members of the Association agreed to a new salary limit and to a new player limit. The salary limit agreed upon at first consideration was \$5,000 per month for Class AA, \$3,200 per month for the Southern Association, \$2,800 per month for the Western League; Class B clubs, \$2,000 per month; Class C clubs, \$1,200 per month, and Class D clubs, \$1,000 per month. Presidents Barrows and Chivington of the International League and American Association filed protests against the adoption of a \$5,000 limit and were given permission to make their own salary limits. In Class AA the player limit was reduced from twenty to eighteen men; in Class A the limit was dropped from eighteen to fifteen; in Class B from sixteen to fourteen and in Classes C and D from fourteen to twelve. This resolution also provided that all clubs must be within a specified limit twenty days after the beginning of the season. After August 25 owners were given permission to increase their player limit as they deemed advisable for the remainder of that season. On the third day of the meeting it was decided by a vote of 20 to 3 not to disturb the National Board of Arbitration and not to ask for a place for the minor leagues on the National Commission. Members of leagues in Classes C and D asked the convention not to reduce their player limit or their salary limit and won their point in the debate which followed. The salary limit of these leagues was finally fixed at \$1,400 per month and fourteen players in class C and

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\$1,200 per month and 12 players In Class D. It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Association in San Francisco on the second Tuesday of November, 1915.

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THE WORLD'S SERIES

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Hani utoway or the Braves sliding into third base after his drive to center in the fifth inning of the first game; Baker, third baseman; Klem, umpire. SCENE IN WORLD'S SERIES, 1914.

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I, nuuopau; z, Inway;. 5, Evers; 4, Mitchell; 5, Maranville; 6, S. Magee. (Philadelphia, 1914). Conlon, Photos. A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS-WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

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1, James; 2, Cather; 3, Connolly; 4, Deal; 5, Moran; 6, Whitted. Conlon, Photos. A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS-WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 77 Played. Won. Lost. PC.

Boston 4 4 0 1.000 Athletics 4 0 .000 FIRST GAME-AT
PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 9. BOSTON. A.O. H. P. A.B. ATHLETICS. :: .AA.IH. P.
A.R. Moran, rf 5 0 0 0 1 Murphy, rf., .. .4 . 1 0 0Q0 Eers, 2b4 1 1 2 2 1
Oldring, l .t 8 o 2 00 olly, f'..... 3 1 1 1 0 Gollins, 2b,. - 2 3 0 2 0 Whitted, cf 13
2 10 Baker, 3b.....; 4 0 3 0 Schmidt, lb 4 1 2 11 1 0 Melnnis , lb.;... .. 21: 010
1 0 Gowdy, c..... 3 2 3 9 1 0 Strunk, cf..... 4 0 2 0 0 Maranvlule, ss.....4 0 2 2 0
rryl , ss 0 4 00 3 0- Deal, 3b. 4 0 0 1 2S0 hang,c-:.... 0 0 3 0 0 Rudolph,
p 4 0 0 Lapp c 00 10 Be der, p..... 2 0 3 0 - W. ekoff, p 0 110
Totals34 7 11 27 2" Totals0 1 5274 Boston (National League).....0 .
0 3: :0 1 0-? Philadelphia' (American League)... 0 ,0 0 0 0- 0 0 04 Two-base hits-Gowdy,
Wyckoff; Baker. Throeebase hits-owdy, Wittd. Hits-Off Bender 8 in 6 and 1-3 innings.
off Wyckoff 3 1n:3 and 2-3 innrEs. Sacrifice hit--ldring. Stolen base.-Moran, Schmidt,
Gpwdy. Double lays -Schmidt 'and Deal; Barry, Collins and Melnnis.; Bender, Barry
an.xMe- :Innl; ; :Bender and Melnnis; Baker and Melnnis. Left on bases-Boston ,
Philadelphia 6. Bases on balls-Off Rudolph 3, off Bender 2, off Wyckoff 1. First base on
errors-Philadelphia 1. Struck out-By Rudolph 8, by Bender 3, by Wyckoff 2. Time-1.58.
Umpires-At plate, Dinneen; on bases, Klem; left field, Byron; right field, Hildebrand. Official
scorers-J. G. Taylor Sptik, J. O. Isaminger and Ralph E. McMillan. SECOND GAME-

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AT PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 10. BOSTON. , AB.R. H. P. A.E. ATHLTICM , A, H.
P. A.I Mann, rf5 0 2 0 0 0 Murphy, rf ; .../.2- 0 0 - 0 Evers, 2b. 4 0 2 0 38 0
Oldriig, lf...;...0 0 0 0'0 Cather, lf5 00200 02b. 0 2 0 0 -is,.2b...0 Whitted, cf 0
0 k..... 00 30 Schmidt, lb 4 1 12 1 0 Mcnnis, lb..... 30 07 01 Gowdy, c2
0 0 81 Strunk, cf..0. -. 0 4 0 0 Marauville, ss2 0 1. 2 4 1 Barry, ss... 00 2
6 0 Deal, 3b 4 1 1 2 2 0 Schang, c . 0....1... ..0 2 0 James, p..... . 4 0 0 0 3 0
Plank, p2... .-0-0 20 *Walsh . .. 0 O - 00 0 0 Totals 33 1 7 27 14 1 Totals . :... ..20
2715 16 * Batted for Plank in ninth. : - I Boston (National League)0 0 0 0. 0 0
8 -1 Philadelphia (American League)... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0:: Two-base hits--Schang,
Deal. 'Sacrifice hit-Maranv'ie. S-tolen Base- Deal 2, Barry. Double play-Maranville and
Schmitit. .Left on bases- Boston 11, Athletics 1. Bases on balls-Off James 3, off Plank
4. First base on errors--Boston 1. Hit by pitcher-By Plank (Maranville). Struck out-By
James 8, by Plank 6. Passed ball-Schang. Time-1.56. Umpires- At plate, Hildebrand;
bases, Byron; left field, Klem; right field, Dinneen. Official scorers-J. G. Taylor Spink, J. C.
Isaminger and Ralph D. McMillan.

A, vusLer; -, anvrm; 6, Lewis; 4, Ua1nor; b, Gregg; 6-, Hooper. A GCOUP OF BOSTON
AMERICAon, Photos. A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS.

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Little Sketches of World's Series Players of 1914

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Conlon, Photos. A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS. I

V- 0

1, Bresnahan; 2, Archer; 3, Zimmerman; 4, Saier; 5, Schulte; 6, Leach. Conlon, Photos. A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

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SPADING'S OFFICIAL BASE BAIE IDE- 99 American League championship race from Wa:btngton in the last week of the seasn. e was the Athletics, ' hing tar in the: memorable 1905 worl.'s championship series :wth t New York Nationals, and won t' only.'ame credited to *t Atetics, shut-:i tng^ N'ew Y6t? out.: He was:aso the star of.the orldSi: series of ',, ! !';1'w, ilg, tbhe deciding game from the :iant?.' Bender tS a . ght-hail piitcher and -also bats right-hianded: - .: : --; Raymond elr , I ndtb orn; r66kvi-at lirokvl a Oc e His -3Bij first - bt .and Q i eaement prior tol7'puchase by M'anager IMack as, withth-

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eHaiahsburg iam, .bof"e Tri-State- League, i1913. Hie stand ix-teet In Leight and weigh175 pounds. " .I -;SL ,IE |, . >Lei;sl-e Bush, right-hander, who possesses ... --'. ' B. . - fine speedfl;,ws born at Brainerd, Mlin n;.,ovem- s;,, '-:;, ' _ , o her 27,,189,' an^,is five feet ten inches 'li.height and weighs :-73 pounds. Bush -had ittle minor league experience, haviig::spent but one year An the minors. He was with the Missuila, Mont., team, of the Union :Association, in 1912, and pitched in 54 games, winning, more than half of them. In the world's series:lof 1913 ;Bush. won; the only gamebyany pitche r of the Athletics apart from th. veteran pitchers. He was frequently used last year with good resits. r L -" T - Ediward; - T. Collihs, second baseman was born - - at -Ml.erton, N. ., May 2, -1887. He ls-five C.OLLN - - m feet ten inches high and weighs 160 pounds. lHe first came into prominence at Columbia University, where he played; Base Ball and foot ball. He was persuaded to join the Athletics in 1906. For two years he was kept on the bench, but wheni he .was given a place on the regular team he at once -made go0d';.his 'hitting, fielding and base running putihim in the front ra'nk. sCollins is a left-hand .batter and a right-hand thrower. He. was/se curred by President, Comiskey of the Chicago American League | telnim: fro the. Athletics last winter. . - JOW ,-" * Jo- l -., Coombs, -pitcher, halls from ' t- :- -0011 : land-;,:. "ad weighs 190 pounds. Ti i90- . , C00Xa180 W n46pe'i-tched for Colby College^ ac - signed him in 1906, In ic:-h year .he pitched and won thatfaf ous 24-.nnlnngfame against Ypiostonr. Mack: tried to make an ouh tEr- u of him- HisN batting dd', ot qitlify. him for a regular- berth,' ie:- took up. pitching again.- In tihe;1910 season he was one of -the;' mainsa s sof- the team, and it was largely due tob his wondefl ': pitching against Chlcago that the Athletics were.abi- -to style dtem- selves the world's champions. Coomrbs isa- right-handed- thrower . and left-handed batter. . - Lloyd. Davies, outfielder, is another ;!Miack's L-IOTYD DAVTES finds from the college field. Davieswasborn at . Peabody, ;ass., March, 6, -189 and he first earned fame as:a pitcher at Amhe-rst Co0ege last sprttig. One-of Mack's :scouts picked him up and he reported as a pitcher, wiing his first and only game from the St. Louis Browns. In this on- test Davies made two hits and stole two bases, which convinced Mack that he was an outfeldp possibility, and he

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was immediately placed in left field while Oldring was out of the game. He is a left-hand thrower and batsman. stands five feet seven inches in height and weighs only 148 pounds,

_Cae _y -_' ..s6-, ..uu..l ',, u XAiLuuO , onetchny; u, Harmon; 7, C arey. GOUP OF PITColnlon, Photos. A GBROUJP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL ^UDE. 101 Harry Davis, the former first baseman amu" 1HAZY DAVIS captain of -the team, was born-in-Philadelphia, 1873, an4 received his education at Girard Col- lege. While there Davis showed considerable aptitude a a ball player and in 1894 he was signed by the Providence, R. I., club. The follow- ing year he was with Pawtucket, R. I., and later in the season was secured by New York. At that time he was 'troubled with rheuma- tism -in the -legs and New York4 let him go tf6 Pittsburgh in 1896. He played there for two years and then went to Provi- dence 'in 1-8 and 1900. In 190i ;Davis decided to qlit Base Bail and he secureda position in Philaelphia. Conniei Mack needed a first baseman -badly and mad overtures to Davis, but the latter refused them until Mack's offer was so large that Davis could not refuse. ite joined the Athletics the middle of the 1901 season and was agreat factor in the teams success until 1911, when he gave way to McI'Inis at first base and confined himself to- coaching and captaiing .from the bench. That fall McInnis was unable to play in the world's series with the: Giants owing to an injured arm, and Davis hsubstituted for him acceptably, In 1912 Davis be- came manager of the Cleveland team, but resigned toward the close of the season. In 1913 he was re-engaged by the Athletic club to act as coach. assistant. catain and general utility man, which positioh he retained ina 1914. -- .William Kopf, -utility player, was born 'at WrZAXM xolRBristol, Conn., March 6 1892. 'He first attracted-`:. -, - - - --- ^ attention: while a member of the Fordhain 'ol- lege team in 1912. Manager Mack signed him during the summer and took him to San Antonio the following spring. Kopf went to' Toledo'under' "Topsy" Hartsel. When Cleveland purchased the Toledo club, the first thing it did was to grab Kbpf from the American Association club, but after looking him over Manager Birmingham - decided he would not do and asked for waivers. Connie refused to' waive and Kopf returned to the Athletics at the waiver price. Kopf is a right-

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hand thrower and left-hand batter,. standing five feet . nine inches in height and weighing 160 pounds. JOH=N WArKR John Walker Lapp, catcher, was born, in Prawn L - _ , - er, Pa., September 10, 1884. He played amateur '.... ?-a. _ '(w:: ball with Berwyn, in the Main Line League, in; 1905, and in 1907 went to Portsmouth, Va. Lapp tarried but a' short time in the South, returning to Chester, Atlantic League, the same year. He joined Syracuse in 1907, but was- taken ill with typhoid fever and later jumped back to Atlantic, this time 'wth Allentown. For this deed he was suspended. Lapp went to Hazel-: ton, :Atlantic' League, in 1908, and was reinstated in the fall of that year. Since that time he has been with Connie Mack, except for, a few games in 1909 with Newark. Lapp is right-handed and is a hard hitter. - : James McAvoy, utility catcher, was born at JAMES McAVOY' Rochester, N. Y., October 20, 1894, and first at-. tracted attention as a. catcher 'with the 'Berlin team of the Canadian League, in 1913. This was his first and only professional engagement and his work in Canada resulted in s" purchase by Manager Mack. In the spring of 1914 he was sent to Baltimore for further seasoning. When Lapp had his hand badly hurt and Schang was suffering from overwork, Manager Mack recalled McAvoy. He is. a right-hand hitter, stands five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 160 pounds.

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:NAWING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 105 and is five feet ti.e inches tall and weighs 180 p'dunds. He played independent- ball With the Pullmans, of Buffalo, u;'til Manager- - Stallings of .uffalo picked him up in 1912. he was t;e sensation of the Interntonal League that year, and batted ,334. ZoOBu BTus V. Robert J. ShaWkey was born at Brookfield, Pa., D8 ecember 4, 1890. Re is - five feet ten inches BXA'WZt ini height and fw*eihs 175 poundis., Hbegan his professional' :With the Harrisburg club, of the Tri-S tate ague in 1911. M -found he needed more 'work- and before the season opened sent-; im to Baltimore- of 4 te, International League. - He pitched' in;litmore all of 1912,- ani p to the middle .of -1913,' when Mack'..? oeured/him when his -pitchng staff n-eeded strength-

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ening. He proved a very serviceable pitcher in the remainder, of the 1913 Season and throughout 'the' 1914 season he ranked next to Bender; . ' Amos Strunk. outfielder, is a six-footer and AMOS STW weighs 165 pounds. He is a left-hander. Strunk attracted attention -- in - 1908 in the outlaw-Atlantic League, from which Manager Mack picked him. He was; farmed out to the Milwaukee clubs of the American Association in . ' 1909, and: did such brilliant 'work in all, departments of the game ' that Manager Mack recalled him. That he played in comparatively few games. In 1910 was due to the fact that he was laid up nearly all that season; with a badly injured knee. In 1911 he became the regular center fielder. - _ . . - ., Ira Thomas, catcher, was born in Ballston Spa, A T Z O S N. Y., January 22, 1881. He weighs 195 pounds ', and stands six feet two inches. In 1902 Thomas secured his first professional engagement at Hartford, Conn., and after that - with 'Ntwark, Providence, New York Americans and Detroit. ThihnsW is a right-hand thrower and hitter. He was ls- - abled during i'egreater part of the 1913 season with a bad hand, ' - but did use ^l'W~ork as a coach for the -club's young pitchers that season and the 4. i . n i - ^ < - . . . r . . , . ; - . . James P. Walsh is the only member of the . WALaS - _ Athletics not born: in this country. Walsh first WA saw the light of fday at Conemaugh, - Ireland, September 22, 1888. He is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 175 pounds, and bats and throws right-handed. Walsh began his professional career with Syracuse, In the New York State League, in 1911, and in 1912 was with Baltimore, International League, where he batted .54 and fielded .942. Walsh joined the Athletics in the fall of 1912. ; Last spring Walsh was sent to the New York American club, but in mid-season he was reclaimed, the Athletic club giving outfielder Pete Daley in exchange for him. e J 3B- r J. . Weldon Wyckoff is another of Manager' - WYOCU Mack's college products. He came to the Athletics from Bucknell College in Pennsylvania - Wyckoff was born at Williamsport Pa. February 19, 1892. He is six feet tall and weighs 174 pounds. He joined the team in 1911 and was only used infrequently, but as he developed slowly. bat d. 35: aw f i l d d . 4. W i h - o n e t h A h e i s i h t e f l o f 91. ~ . a t s r ~ g W l h w s ' e t t h e ~ o k A e i

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-, Alv . A , Acier o, vravarn; 4, b. l. Magee; 5, Rixey; 6, Lobert; 7, Byrne; 8, Luderus; 9, Klillifer; 10, Alexander; 11, Paskert 12, Mayer; 13, Tincup; 14, Burns; 15, Marshall; 16, Matteson. Conlon, Photo. PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.

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1, Viox; 2, Joe Kelly; 3, McCarthy; 4, McQuillan; 6, Cooper; 6, Coleman. A G P OF P
Conlon, Photos. A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE 141 STANDING OF CLUBS ON IUNE 15.

' Club. Won. Lost. PC. : Club. Won Lost PC Won. Lost. Pe.. New York27 18 .600

Chicago 0 Cincinnati ,26^ 26 ^ y.500:::^^ Cincinnati 29 22 ,56g.

Philadelphia22 2 .489 Pittsburgh224 23 .489Booly Pittsburgh24 .23 ;;

\$11 Brooklyn;;.02 50 44 St. Louis27 26 09 Bston. 25 .44417 29 .370

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1. New York. ...37 23 .617 Philadelphia .3 .492 Chicago

~.~ . .~.3:1 57~.8 1.9 Chicago ^ 3 3 K n:~537 Pittsburgh 0 82 .484 St. Louis..85

4 :.57 Brooklyn27 33 .40 Cincinnati 33 33 .500 Boston 2 .41 :.:.

37 .413~ STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15. New York'.....44 31 .687 Philadelphia.

36 38 .486 chicago 4\$ 37 .538 .:Pittsburgh34 38 .472 St. Louis42 39 .519

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Brooklyn .. 33 38 .465 13 to ~~,33 43 .434 Cincinnati . :.39 40 .494' ostn.33.43..434
STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1. New York. .'-52 36 .591 Cincinnati45
48 .484 Chicago52 42 .553- Philadelphia. 42 49 .462 St. Louis . . . 51 45 .531
Brooklyn49 .443 Boston45 45 .500 Pittsburgh . 39 51 STANDING OF
CLUBS ON AUGUST i. New Y6rk .58 43;;574 :Pfiladelphia .. 48 55 .466 Boston . 54
46 .540 Brooklyn.47 54 .465 Chicago Br l.j. ..;..... 47 54 .465. Cc54 50 .419
Pittsburgh47 55 .461 St. Louls 56 52 .519 Cincinnati47 56 .456
STANDING OFCLUB S ON SEPTISMBER 1. New 'York . .63 "50 .58 Philadelphia. 53
61 .465 Boston .63 51 .553 . B6rookly.i53 62 .461 g";; ... Brookly^n5 St. Louis'..64
57 .529 Cincinnati 54 64 .458 Chi.cag 63 57 .525 Pittsburgh52 63 .452
STANDING O CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15. Boston .75 55 .577 Pittsburgh62
68 .477 New York.72 59 .550 Philadelphia61 71 .462 St. Louis
71 62 .534 Brooklyn 58 73 .443 Chicago .71 63 .530 Cincinnati6 75 .427
STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1. Boston .90 56 .616 Philadelphia . 73 76 .490
New York6 .541 Br6oklyn . ..72 76 .480 St. Louis . 78 69 .531 :Pittsbiirgh b. ... S3 . 439
Chicago . . 75 73 .507 ,'Cinclnnati58 90 .392 STANDING -OF CLUBS AT-
CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Bos. N.Y.St.L'Oe.Ch'ick.B Phtla.Pttts.CIn. W. L. PC. Boston .
11 15 16 -9 12 17 14 94' 59" .614 New York 11 .. 9{ 13 13 12 13 13 84' 70 .545 St.
Louis . 6 13 .. 12 17 14 7 12 81 72 .529 Chicago . 6 -910 16 12 12 12 17 78 76 .506
Br~oklYn ;,,...1 8~ 9 () 5 10 11 16 11 7 5 79 .487 Philadelphia 10 10 8 10 11 .. 12 13 74
80 .481 Pittsburgh~ 5 9 15 10 6 10 . 14 69 85 .448 Cincinnati . 8 9 10 5 11 9 8 .. 60
94 .390 Game remaining unplayed-At Boston: Tie game of September 18 with St. Louis. Bf

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

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1, Johnson; 2, Milan; 3, Foster; 4, Gandil; 5, McBride; 6, Moeller; 7, Morgan; 8, Shanks; 9, Ainsmith; 10, Henry; 11, Boehling; 12, Harper; 13, Ayres; 14, Shaw; 15, Williams; 16, Mitchell; 17, Bentley; 18, Smith. WASHINGTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1914.
Conlon, Photo.

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w 4-9 .- o . -^ O= 0 .c1 ,^" S B Frt - cq| a co l- .i t ^g^ IL'S'S , a.2^ PJ Osc^ B^(a ^

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National League

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.; 189 INDIVIDUAL BATTING-(Continued).
Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. TB. 2B. 3B. HR. SH. SB. PC. Bert Humphries, Chicago.. 35
55 4 13 133 .23af Wim. Killifer, Philadelphia 98 299 27 70 82 10 1 10 3 .234 Mike Mitchell,
Pittsburgh.. 76 273 31 64 91 11 5 2 5 .234 Grover Alexander, Phila.... 48 137 18 32 3 3
2 . 34 Otto Hess, Boston.....31 47 5 11 15 1 .. 2 .234 M. A. Gonzalez, Cincinnati 95
176 19 41 47 6 .. 5 2 .233 G. F. Twombly, Cincinnati. 68 240 22 56 66 .. S 9 12 33 Lee
Dressen, St.. Louis46 103 16 24 28 2 1 3 2 .233 Zinn Beck, St. Louis.....137 457
42 106 152 15 11, 3 15 14 .232 James Murray, Boston39 112 10 26 34 4 2 2 2 .23U
Otto Miller, Brooklyn.....54 169 17 39 47 6 1 3 ...231 H.F. Sallee, St. Louis.....46 91 6
21 22 1 6 .. . 231 John Corriden, Chicago.....107 318 42 73 101 9 5 3 17 13 .230 Frank
Snyder, St. Louis.... 100 326 19 75 101 15 4 1 15 1 .230 Dawson Graham, Cincinnati 25
61 5 14 15 1 1 .230 Harry LaRoss, Cincinnati.. 22 48 7 11 12 1 4 '.229 James Johnston,
Chicago... 50 101 9 23 33 3 2 1 5 3 228 Walton Cruise, St. Louis... 95 256 20 58 85 9 3 4
6 3 .227 James R. Kelley, Pitts..... 32 44 4 10 14 2 1 2 .. .227 R. J. Egan, Brooklyn.....106
337 30 76 95 10 3 1 17 8 .226 Arthur Fromme, New York38 31 2 7 8 1. 3 .. .226 Claud
Derrick, Cin.-Chic... 31 102 7 23 29 4 1 . 3 3 .226 Norman Elberfeld, Brook... 30 62 7 14
15 1 1 .. 226 J J. Murray, New York.... 86 139 19 31 43 6 3 .. 7 11 .223 M. Berghammer,
Cincinnati 77 112 15 25 27 2 1 4 .I 223 i Jos. H. Kelley, Pittsburgh.. 141 508 47113 153
19 9 1 19 21.222 E. F. Hargrave, Chicago... 23 36 3 8 10 2 .. 1 2 .22 Al Von Kolnitz,
Cincinnati.. 41 104 8 23 25 2 .. 1 4 .221 Bert Daniels. Cincinnati... 71 269 29 59 82 9
7 . 8 14 .219 C. Mathewson, New York.. 41 105 8 23 28 3 1 4 4 '.219 Wm. Sweeney,

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Chicago.....134 463 45 101 128 14 5 1 24 18 .218 John Rawlings, Cincinnati.. 33 60 9
13 14 1 4 1 .217 Ham. R. Hyatt, Pittsburgh 74 79 2 17 25 3 1 1 2 1 .215 Maurice Uhler,
Cincinnati.. 46 56 12 12 14 2 . . 4 .214 Howard Lohr. Cincinnati... 18 47 6 10 13 1 1-
1 2 .213 Chas. Deal, Boston.....79 257 17 54 71 13 2 .. 15 4 .210 Rich. Hoblitzell,
Cincinnati 78 248 31 52 74 8 7 20 7 .210 Bert Whaling, Boston..... 60172 18 36 43 7 ..
2.209 A. W. Cooper, Pittsburgh.. 40 92 5 19 22 1 ..1 3 ...207 Milton Reed, Philadelphia..
44 107 10 22 26 2 1 5 4 .206 J. A. Riggert, Brook.-St.L. 61 172 15 35 57 6 5 2 6 6 .203
Fred Williams. Chicago... 55 94 12 19 25 2 2 .. 2 2.20 Edw. Mensor, Pittsburgh.. 44 89 15
18 25 2 1 1 5 2 .202 George Tyler, Boston 38 94 6 19 20 1 6 ...202 Arthur Butler,
St. Louis... 86 274 29 55 76 12 3 ' 11 14 .201 . Martin O'Toole. Pitts,-N.Y. 29 40 4 8 13.
1 2 .. 1 .. .200 Joseph Leonard, Pittsburgh 53 126 17 25 31 2 2 .. 7 4 .198 E. J. Pfeffer,
Brooklyn.... 44 116 8 23 25 2 1 ...198 B. Aitchison, Brooklyn.....26 51 4 10 10. . . .196
J. E. Mayer, Philadelphia.. 48 108 10 21 30 4 1 1' 3 ...194 Chas. Miller, St. Louis..... 36.
36 4 7..7 8 . . 2 .194 James Thorpe, New York.. 30 .31 5 6 7 1 . . 1' . .194 O. J. Dugey,
Boston.....58109 17 21 26 2 .. 1 2 10.193 Earl Yingling, Cincinnati.. 61 120 9 23 28 2 1' 1
3 .192 Chas. Lear, Cincinnati.....17 16 2 3 5 .. 1.189 Chas. Schmutz, Brooklyn.. 18 16 2 3
4 .1187 G. W. Zabql, Chicago.....29 38 2 7 7 .. 2 ...184 H. E. Matteson, Phila.....15 22
2 4 5 '1 ". 182 Lawrence Cheney, Chicago. 50 100 8 18 24" 2 2. 5 '1.1 80 RB. Marquard,
New York... 39 84 3 15 15 5 ...179 Chas. Dooiin, Philadelphia.. 53 118 10 21 26 2 .. '1
5 4 .178 Peter Schneider, Cincinnati 31 45 1 8 12 1 . 1 .. .178 Win. Kellogg, Cincinnati...
71 126 14 22 24 . 1 .. 4 7 .175 James Lavender, Chicago.. 37 63 8 11: 16 3 1 .. 3 2 .175

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174 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. PITCHERS' RECORDS. (At least fifteen complete games.) Arranged According to Percentage of Earned Runs per Nine-Inning

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Game. Name and Club. W d z ' : e : Wm. Doak, St. Louis..... 3616 256 19 6 71016193
7 87118 7 79 49 1.72 W. James, Boston 4630 332 26 7 4 1316261 13 118 156
6 91 70 1.90 E. J. Pfeffer, Brooklyn 43 27315 23 12 3 1268264 7 91'135 3 99 69
1.97 - J*mes Vaughn, Chicago.... 42 23 293 21 13 -4 1209 236 8 109 165 13 119 67
2.06 i, P. Sallee, St. Louis..... 46 18 282 18 17 3 1152 252 9 72 105 .. 92 66 2.11 A.W.
Cooper, Pittsburgh;.. 40 19267 16 15 .. 1097 246 5 79102 4 99 63 2.12 ; -W. Zabel,
Chicago 29 2 128.4 4 .. 507104 2 45 50. 4 45 31 2.18 .R'udolph, Boston..... 42
31 336 27 10 .6 1302288 .4 61 138 7105 88 2.36 W. D. Perritt, .St. Louis.;... 41,18 286
16 13 3 1165 248 15 93 115 2 106 75 2.36 GG. Alexander, Philadelphia -46 32 55' 27
15 6 1459:327 11 76 214 1133 94 2.38 Charles Tesreau, New York 42 26 822 26 10
8 1299 238 7 128 189 6 104 85 2.38 Paul Strand, Boston 16 ' :65 - 2 .. '230 47
1 23 33 3 23 152.45 D. D. Griner, St. Louis.... 87 11179. 9 13 2 727 163 3. 57 74 3 66
50 2.51 R. Harmon, Pittsburgh..... 37 19 245 13 17 2 987 226 ;.7 55 61 3 84 69 2.53 L.
Cheney, Chicago..... -50 21 311 20 18 -6 1295 239 10 140 157 26 186 88 2.55 P.
Douglass, Cincinnati..... 45 13 239 11'18 ? . '972 186 11 92:121 4 111 68 2.56 J. E. Mayer,
Philadelphia.. 48 24 321 21 19 '4 1343' 308 13 91 116 2 135 92 2.58 Chas. Adams,
Pittsburgh... 40 19 283 13'16 3 1116 253 7 39 91 2 97 81 2.58 Ben Tincup, Philadelphia..
28 9 156 8 10 3 3:659 165 4 62 108' 2 71 45 2.61 Leon Ames, Cincinnati 47 18 297
18 23 3 1241 274 6 94 128 12 125 87 2.64 Ed. Reulbach, Brooklyn.... 44 14 256 11 18 3
1066 228 10 83 119 6 108 75 2.64 R. Aitchison, Brooklyn..... 26 8 172 13 7 -3 720 156 3
60 87 9 71 51 2.67 B. Humphries, Chicago 34 8 171:10.1! 2 707.163 .2 , 7 62 1 80 51
2.68 George Tyler, Boston 38 21 271 16 14 5 1129 247 14 101 140 8-11 81 2.69 P.
Schneider, Cincinnati 29 11 144: & 13 1 620 1438 7 -6 62 1 71 45 2.81 Geo. Wiltse,
New York 20 8. -38 1.1 . '161 41... 12 19 1 :21 12 2.84 K. M. Hegeman, St.L.-Chic. 28
2 102 3 5 ;*. 428 87' 8 232 38. 7 5-0 33 2.91 Jos. Conzelman, Pittsburgh 33 4-101 5 6 1
'4099 88 -3 40 39 2 39 33 2.94 J. C. Benton, Cincinnati... 41 16 271 16 18 ;65 115 223 11
95 121 11 124 -89.2,96 Geo. McQuillan, Pittsburgh 45 15 259 13 17 .. 1050W248 8 60
-96 2 100 86^2.99 P. Ragan, Brooklyn... 38 14 208 10 15 1 :.902 214 3 85 106 . 104 69
2.99 C. Mathewson, New York.. 41 29 312 24 13 5 1251 314: 2 28 .80 7 133 10413.00

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J. H. Robinson, St. Louis.. 26 6126 7: 8 1 528 128 -4 -32 30,.. 61 42.3.00 Chas. Lear, Cincinnati..... 13 i56. 1 2 1 24 t5';2 .19 20 2 23 19 3.05 R. Marquard, New York... 39 15,268 2 22 4- 1086 261 2 47 9212 117 91 3.06 Jas. Lavender, Chicago 37 1i 214 11-11i 2 09 191 11 87 8 106 73 3.07 Al. Demtree, New York38 1224 10.17 2 948 219 8 77 89 1 97 77 3.09 E. Kantlehner, ,Pittsburgh.. 21 8 67 3 2 2 287 51 3 39 26 3 33 23 3.09 . Frank Allen, Brooklyn..... 36 10 171 8.14 1"07 165 3 7 '68 1 79 59 3.10 ; - E. - Matteson, Phila..... 15 2. 68 3 2 .. 243 58 1 23 '28 2 29 20 .3.10 Ar9tbur Fromim., New York 38 \$3S38 9 5 i 570 142 7 '44 57 1 57 49.3.20 , , -Baumngartner, Phila..... 15 2- 60 .2 1 248 -80 2 '16 24 .. 29 22 3.30 C has S/ehmut/ Brooklyn;;,. 18 t 57 1 .. 235 57 1 13 21 1 29 21 3.32 WinM. Steele, St. L-rook..25., 70 2 3 .. 29 72 3'14 3 19 1 46 26 3.34 U. 'N. Rucker, - Brooklyn.... 16 5 104 7 6 .. 449113 2 27 35 1 57 39 3.38 Earl Yingling, Cincinnati.. '34 8198 913 3 844207 6 64 80 7102 76'3.45 R- Crutcher. Boston 33 5 159 5 6 1 668 169 6 66 48 4 73 61 3.45 . Geo. Pierce, Chicago..... 30 4 141 9 12 .. 602 122 2 65 78 1- 82 55 3.51 Hub -Perdue, Boston-St.L.. 31 14 205 10 13 .. 832 220 8 46 56- 5 95 81 3.56 Roy Marshall, Philadelphia 27 -7 184 6 7 591 144 5 50 49 4 77 56 3.76 Jos. Oeschger, - Piladelphia 32 5::124 4 8 .. 546 129 10 54 47 6 74 52 3.77 Chas. Smith, Chicago...i... 168 154 2 4.. 217 49 1 15 17 l 27 283.83 Eppa Rixey, Philad elhia.. 24 : 8103 2 11... 461 124 '3 45 41 7 72 50 4.37 M; O'Toole, Pitts.-N.Y..... 29 3126 2 9 .. 547126 .. 59-49 73 64 4.57 E. Cocreham. Boston 15 1 45 3 4 .. 195 48 .. 27 15 3.. 0 24 4.80 *

Average runs earned per nine-inning game.

American League

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Official Club Rosters of 1914

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

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INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

I SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDI. i INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

PROVIDENCE. Pitchers-Wallace Schultz. John- . Oldham, Ralph Comstock, C. Cooper, Roy Bentley, Carl Mays, Louis Worth, Bert Grovei- QO, E. Sumimne Geo. Roth, Jack Reisigl, Wm. Donovan, Wm. Bailey, ' Matty Me rpt Catchers-J. OnsloW, Bradley Kocher. First Baseman- E.. OOnslow.:-'& ond Baseman-Davi(d Shean. Third Basemen-Jewel Enfs, P. B nt EUdw. Wright. Shortstop-Lavern Fabrique. OutfieldersRay e1 Guy Tutwiler, Alfred Platte.- . " a 7. BUFFALO. Pitchers-C. M. Brandon, Phifer Fullenwider, Bert Morse, Albert Tyson, John Verbout, Chas. Jamieson, L. V. Bader, Geo. McConnell, Fred Beebe. Catchers-James Stephens, Lewis La Longe. First Basemen-Ben Houser, Alvin Carlstrom.. Second Basemen-Frank Truesdale, Jos. McCarthy. Third Baseman-Robert Vaughan. Shortstop-Wilbur Roach. Outfield- ers-Geo. Jackson, James Eschen, Frank Gilhooley, Lester Channell, Del Paddock, Jas. Murray. , ' : ROCHESTER. Pitchers-Arthur Duchesnil, Robert Keefe, Chester Eoff, Thomas Hughes, E. D. Manning, Willard Meikle, . 0. Herche, Winm. Upham. Catchers--Jeff McCleskey, Hugh McMurray, Wm. L. McAllester, Robert Wil- liams. First'Basemen-John Ganzel, Walter C. Pipp. Second Basemen- Dee T. 'Walsh,

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Richard Breen. Third Basemen-John Priest, J. C. Schultz. Shortstop-Thos. McMillan. Outfielders-Chester Spencer, Fred Smith, Chas. W. Messenger. - " TORONTO. pPitchers-Geo. Gaw, Wmin. Ritter, Alex. Graham, Matty Zieser, Emilio Palmero, John Frill, Clinton Rogge, Fred Herbert, Ellis Johnson, Bunny Hearne, 'Wm Wagner. Catchers-T. Trainor, C. Dempsey, D. McCarty, Waiter Sn'ell, Wm. J. Kelly, Paul Kritchell. First Baseman-Tim Jordan. Second Baseman-Edw. Fitzpatrick. Third Basemen-Chas. Pick, Chas. Isaacs. Shortstop-Robert Fisher. Outfielders-Chas. Kroy, John L Sullivan, R. J. Wilson,, Wm. O'Hara, F. Wright, Monty Priest. NEWARK. Pitchers-A. A. Mattern, Al Schacht, Jeff Holmquist, Sherrod Smith, Wyatt Lee, Clifton Curtis, George Bell,- John Enzmann, Arlington Britton, M. A. Kent, Elmer Brown. Catchers--Harry Smith, J. M. O'Rourke, M.. V. He<Kinger, M. D. Wheat. First Basemen--Clarence Kraft, Zacl- Erhard. Second Baseman-Gustave Getz. Third Baseman-Edw. Zlim. merman. Shortstops-Ray Mowe, Bert Tooley. Outfielders-W. S. Oollia, Leo Callahan, Leo Witterstaeter, Harry Myers, Winm. Zimmerman. , .~ BALTIMORE. Pitchers-David Danforth, Allen Russell, Albert Davidson, Earl Howard, Eugene Lidgate, Frank Jarman, James Burns, Wm. Morrisette, E. (. Shore, E. S. Cottrell. Catchers-Arthur Egan,. James ,McAvoy, Howard Kane, W. Gillson. - First Baseman-Gustave Gleichmann,. Second Base- man-Neal Ball. Third Basemen-James Murray, Ezra Midklff. . Short- stops-Fred Parent, Claud Iterrick. Outfielders-George Pedone, Bert Daniels, Philip Carroll, R. E. Irwin, Fred Sandusky, John Dunn, Jr., W. F. Cree, Ralph Capron, George Twombly, Elmer Roussey, Roland Barrows. - 0 MONTREAL. , Pitchers-Emil1iichter, James Dowd, Carl Cashion, Robert Couchman, Del Mason, Frank Miller, Jean Dale, Martin Walsh, Ioward McGrane, Anthony Carlo, John Steinbach. Catchers-J. Smith, Daniel P. Howley, Thomas PF. Madden. First Baseman-John Flynn. Second Basemen-C. -F. Keller, John Halstein. Third Basemen-Joseph Yeager, John Boyle. Shortstop-Mark Purtell. Outfielders-Otto Deininger, P. Smith, Geo. Whiteman, Edw. Kippert,. C.has. Malay. '

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

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INDIANAPOLIS TEAM-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. The general team work of Milwaukee was good throughout the year, and when the race, pressed hard, and exacting toward the close of the season the vim and energy of the players did not abate, and they carried their way through to the lead. The players did not abate, and they faced from the opposition a persistent and ready opposition. Cleveland was tided to the circuit by the withdrawal of the Cleveland club. Charles W. Somers, controlling the Toledo club as well as that of the Cleveland club, decided that it would be better policy to place a Class AA team in Cleveland than to leave the territory open. The result, met with success; but, so as the meeting of the two clubs in the Eastern cities, the situation was a demonstration at the time. The result of the conference was a matter of fact, there are few cities. The United States will maintain it as an even. We find it has a subsidiary it has not been so at spasmodic intervals. The reason for this state of affairs undoubtedly is that the American Base Ball Association is a useful but as a sport, and in potential does it carry high prestige with the public. The World's Best Ball attraction to the game is the feature alone, it is possible that a club last in the last division might render as much entertainment as one running a fine race for a championship. The best batter in the American Association in 1914 was Hinchman, of Columbus, with an average of .360, a fine record, considering that he was compelled to face some really excellent pitching. Felch of Milwaukee, a player who was looked over by various major league men

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during the season, led the organization in home runs. Titus of Kansas City, a veteran of the major leagues, made a capita record and might have gone even better had he not been unfortunate enough to become injured. Among the players who ranked well in the season's work were some former well known men of the major leagues. Of these Altizer of Minneapolis played a game of much the same speed that he had shown in previous years. The major leagues procure some, of the younger talent which had been developed by the organization, but so long as the American Association adheres to the policy of looking for a large part of its supply of players from the major leagues and does not go more extensively into the development of young players, it will not be as fertile a field for major league scouts. -:- be. -: -:- : h'il., L. Aus. Imnd. <ol.; Cle'eK.C.i Minn. iP9. 'W M: . Indianapolis i ... : ,...12 - .12 ' *. 12 i' i' 11 1 5: : 88: . :7 53 a Colun . 1s1 7 1...4. - n :- , 9 -;,, CleSelaiind12, ' 12 ' -- , l o. o 15 '9 14 '2i- <1 ^ iKasa'Cityii .. 15' 9 i 9 8..4.- . an o- t:h ' lg';' , 'm:d a Mtinneapuolb s... ...' . ' ;1i3 : ' : . 65 . - g1a' o - :.. ' 14sa ..e ';;-- :',3 '\$4 SthPaul ^ . .4^ 6 9-- . 6 - 9 & 88 10.1iv- .-l-11'.. i- -a s A - - HAMPIInSHIP WINNIS' IN R IEVig' Y ,ARS. , 1902-Idiasscnapolisc : 68 'dn..... 682 l-f -" ,-, ' 190St. Paul7 1909-Lbuisville ; - 1904-St. Paul 646 1910-Minneapolis'. ,37 1S-os-Columbus 658 19-Minneapolis . ' - * 0 190Colubus 61 1 12Minneapolis 1907Columbus 584 1913-Milwaukee i,~99

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

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PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

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SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

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WESTERN LEAGUE

ri rr I ,

1, Williams; 2, Rehor; 3, Schreiber; 4, Jordan; 5, Lloyd, Mgr.; 6, Collins; 7, Quillen; 8, Schirm; 9, Blackburn; 10, Cooney; 11, Smith; 12, Allen; 13, Scoggins, 14; Miller; 15, Dessau; 16, MfeGaffigan. LINCOLN TEAM-WESTERN LEAGUE.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

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NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

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1, Carroll; 2, Young; 3, McOune; 4, Johnson; 5, Pottelger; 6, Strands; 7. J. J. O'Donnell, Treas.; 8, Rawley; 9, Cooney; 10, Shorten; 11, Van Dyke; 12, Gaw; 13, Stewart; 14, J. C. Burkett, Mgr, WORCESTER TEAM-NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

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EASTERN ASSOCIATION

TEXAS LEAGUE

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INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE

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NORTHERN LEAGUE

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NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

ATLANTIC LEAGUE

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COLONIAL LEAGUE

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CENTRAL LEAGUE

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CANADIAN LEAGUE

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WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE

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KANSAS STATE LEAGUE

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VIRGINIA LEAGUE

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION

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SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

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TRI-STATE LEAGUE

r? ", .' ~.llr^UCL, o. _uas. rieming, Mgr.; 4, Lyons; 5, Fred A. Sapp, IFi\$s.; 6, Holzhauser;
7, Desmond; 8 Carrow; 9, Hannigan; 10, Nelson; lll Netherton; 12, Saillard. Hostetler,
Photo. OTTAWA TEAMI-ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE

MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

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NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE

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KENTUCKY-ILLINOIS-TENNESSEE LEAGUE

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GEORGIA STATE LEAGUE

TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE

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GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE

UNION ASSOCIATION

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INTERSTATE LEAGUE

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NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

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MIDDLE TEXAS LEAGUE

WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE

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WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE

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CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE

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SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDI. 286 face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate or on top of the plate. Not more than one W step must be taken in the act of delivery. Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a-, strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not. If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the. plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it .s called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball. - If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike. At the beginning of each inning the pitcher. is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming- up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his posi- tion In the "box" at home plate. . After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the Infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature. The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out. A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is back of the pitcher's plate and not in contact with it when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corre- sponding to his customary motion when pitching

and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box. - When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball. If he fears that it will hit him. If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball, or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with a fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play. Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be an

6 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. nounced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position. (See Rules Nos. 80-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Batting Rules Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player. Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place. After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at

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bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat. Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners. No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball. Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball. Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield Inside of first base,*or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit. A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base. Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and :remain there, is a fair hit. - A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls out- side of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit. Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory bevond first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit. A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 2 been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the i catcher and is held by him. A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within they infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is jnot legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike. Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond ;i: the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A' legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made. when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games. If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called. If the batsman fails to strike at

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a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called. A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike. A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly. All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it but, the ball hits him, it is a strike. If the batsman, with either of his feet- out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out. If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman. If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order. Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning. 'The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him. The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, providing the latter does not use his cap, or his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and providing the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play. The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. An exception to this is when the base runner on third is declared out for alleged interference by the batsman. The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or

not, except there be two hands- out at 'the time. The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the

288 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL iGUIDB.-- ball touches any part of his person, and base runneri are not allowed to advance. Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield fly. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit w hether it is an infield fly or an outfield fly. It is cus- tomary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield fly so that base runners may be pro- tected..and not force each other out through the medium of a double'. play. The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on- the third strike, The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch. (See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

----- Base Runnind Rules After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run. This applies to a fair hit over a fence. No base runner may score ahead of the man who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner. The batsman must run to first base immediately after mak- ing a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire, If the batsman is 'hit by a pitched ball, either on his per- son or clothing, and the umpire is- satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out. 'The batsman is entitled- to, run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball. The batsman is entitled to first base. without being put out, if before touching a fielder a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground. Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, al runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without

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being put out. A runner on second or third base with 'first base' unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead. Any :base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk. The batter is not a base runner. .Any base runner iS entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher; passes the catcher and touches any, fence- or building within ninety -feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building s - frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground: area is limited. :If.a fielder obstructs a base.runner the latter may go to the neit ibase without being put out, providing the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner. All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fieldei stops or catches a batted ball with his cap, glove, or any part - . . .~~~~~f

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASRE BALL IIDE. 9 of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person. If a thrown ball, base runners may advance two bases.' ' Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entttled to all the bases they can make. The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, Whein a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball. ' . On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second base, or first, second and third bases be occupied, ruf- ners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If bly accident the umpire while stationed back of the bat interferes with the catcher's throw, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the'um- pire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not re- quired to touch any intervening bases to reach the base 'to which he is legally entitled. If after the third strike has been called and missed 'by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out. ; Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman tfnd legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

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Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he, drops it but picks it up and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base and the first baseman touches the base or the batsman before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out. Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that 'he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base. Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it. - Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball. *-- The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out. ' If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner is touched

290 1 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL- BASE BALL GUIDE. by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out. - If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are

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forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base. A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play. A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher. If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman. The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate. The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out. When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder, who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a fly ball, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out. If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.' (See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Coach and Rules The coaches may address words of assistance and direction both to base runners and batsman, but there must never be more than two coaches on the field, one near first base and the other near third base, and they may not talk to opposing fielders except under penalty of removal

from the diamond. If a coacher at third base touches or holds a base runner at third base or a base runner who is -rounding third base for home the umpire must declare said runner out. (See Rule No. 68 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) \$

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDI. 291 Scoring of Runs One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, pro. vided that a runner who reaches home on or during. a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score . A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball honmee until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is entitled to a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in to handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance. (See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Ground Rules Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction. (See Rule No. 72 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Umpire's Duties When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught; and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied, he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game. The Field Umpire makes the other decisions. When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything. The umpire

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has the right to call a draw game, whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time." If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests. Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted. A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play";

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READY REFERENCE INDEX To the Official Playing Rules as Published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

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Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904. Amended February 14, 1907; February 25, 1907; February 27, 1908; February 17, 1909; January 24, 1910, and February 13, 1914. These Rules have also been adopted by THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES. The Ball Ground. The ball ground must be enclosed. To observe the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet. To Lay off the Field. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the

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boun- daries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows: Diamond or Infield. From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, EH, and H F, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Dia- mond or Infield. The Catcher's Lines. With F as a center and 01 feet radius, de- RULE 3. scribe an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue same out from F A not less than 10 feet.

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No Game. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire RULE 27. if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are coipleted by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the- game to the club having made the greater number of runs and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record. Substitutes. SECTION I. Each side shall be required to RULE 28. have present on the field during a champion- ship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which

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requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game. SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game. SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team. SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base-runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of \$5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire. |q ~ Choice of Innings-Fitness of Field for Play. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the

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PALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. .':* ~ Dead Ball. ' } " .A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by RULE 35. the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that ' ^ touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position. Ball Not in Play. In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul RULE 36. hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit il striking a base-runner or umpire before touching a fielder, tball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the cher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have c4led "Play." <: Block Balls. SECTION I. A block is a batted or thrown RULE 37. ball that is touched,

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stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game. SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base-runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position. SEC. 3. If a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked; ball or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base-runner to stop at the base last touched by him. until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play." THE BATTING RULES. The Batsman's Position. Each player of the side at-bat shall become RULE 38. the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list. The Order of Batting. SECTION I. The batting order of each team RULE 39. must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substi-

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gO8 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. A Foul Hit. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles RULE 45. on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player. A Foul Tip. 'If ~ -A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman RULE 46. while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught. A Bunt Hit. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung RULE 47. at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire. Balls Batted Outside the Ground. SECTION L When a batted ball passes out- RULE 48. side the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view. SEC. 2. A fair batted ball

that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. In either event the batsman must touch the bases, in regular order. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance. Strikes. A strike is:

RULE 49. SECTION I. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught. SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position. An

Illegally Batted Ball. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by RULE 50. the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out. The batsman is out: RULE 51. SECTION I. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the

error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he becomes a base-runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat"

of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs

shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the

succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall

be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning. SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the

umpire has called for the batsman. SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46; and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground;

provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform,

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or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50. SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player; except that the batsman shall not be out under this section if the base-runner be declared out according to Section 15 of Rule 56.

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SEc. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking 'at a pitched ball. SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground. Entitled to Bases. The base-runner shall be entitled, without RULE 54. liability to be put out,,to advance a base in the following cases: SECTION I.f, while the batsman, he becomes a base-runner by reason of "four balls," or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground before touch- ing a fielder. SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base-runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him. SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk." SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (go) feet of the home base. SEC. 5. If he be.prevented from making a base by the ob- struction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base-runner. SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball or a thrown ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform; while de- tached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases if a batted ball or to two bases if a thrown ball. SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire the ball shall be considered in play and thd base-runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make. Returning to Bases. k(^~ ~ The base-runner shall return to his base RULE 55. without liability to be put out: SECTION I. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught. SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

112 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2. SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire, while stationed back of the bat, interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw. SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person. SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied. SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base-runner out for interference. SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base-runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to. When Base-Runners are Out. The base-runner is out: RULE 56. SECTION I. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball. SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform. SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught. SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base. SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base-runner touch first base. SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first

113 LUDC...III... UW1A6 tUUIU FLVur U V>UtL Out,- VW unapt D declared safe. SEC. II. If, when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any-base-runner so occupying a

The Scoring of Runs. One run shall be scored every time a RULE 59. base-runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base-runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base-runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance. UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES. Power to Enforce Decisions. The umpires are the representatives of RULE 60. the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire." The Umpire-in-Chief. SECTION 1. The Umpire-in-Chief shall RULE 61. take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules. SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any

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umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender \$10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game. Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules. ^{rt^} ~ The umpire shall within twelve hours RULE 68. after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the President a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor. Immediately upon being informed by the RULE 69. umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the President shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the Secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid. When the offense of the player debarred RULE 70. from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the President of the League full particulars. Warning to Captains. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them. that failure on their part to cooperate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game. :- - On Ground Rules. SECTION I. Before the commencement of RULE 72. a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

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catcher 4... 6 Illegally batted ball..... 50 THE BATSMAN IS
OUT. If he fail to take position in proper turn.....51 If he fail to take position within
one minute 2 51 If he make foul hit other than foul tip and ball is caught. . 3 51 If
he illegally bats the ball.....4 51 If he interfere with catcher51 If, with
first base occupied, three strikes are called 6.. 51 I

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. ' 829 If, while attempting third strike, ball
touch his person.... 7 5R If, before two are out, he hits infield fly 51 If third
strike is called in accordance with Sec. 4 or 5 of Rule 49 . ..51 If -he step from one box
to. otrr 10 51 THE BASE-RUNNING RULES. Legal order of bases....
52 Not to score before runner preceding..... ... 52 Batsman becomes base runner:
After he makes fair hit.....1 53 After four balls are called2.. . 53 After three strikes
are called... 3 53..... If he be hit by pitched ball 4 53 If catcher interfere
with him..... .. 53 If fair hit strike umpire or base runner..... 5 Entitled to
bases (without liability to be put out): If umpire call four balls 1 If umpire
award batsman first base for being hit by pitched ball 1 54 If
umpire award batsman first base for interference of catcher . . 54 If ball hit person or
clothing of umpire or base-runner on fair ground..... 1 54 If umpire
award next batsman first base 2 54 If umpire call a "balk".....
54 If pitched ball pass catcher and hit fence or building within ninety feet.....
4 54 If prevented from advancing by fielder's obstruction ... 5 54 If fielder stop or
catch ball illegally, the runner or run- ners are entitled to extra bases 54
Returning to bases (without liability to be put out): If umpire declare any foul not legally
caught 1 55 If umpire declare illegally batted ball 2 55 If umpire declare
dead ball..... 3 55 If umpire interfere with catcher or throw 4 55
If pitched ball struck at touches batsman..... 5 55 If umpire is struck by fair hit
ball 55 If umpire calls batsman or runner out for interference.. 7 55 When
not required to touch intervening bases 8 5 Base runners are out: Attempt to
hinder catcher after three strikes..... 1 56 Fielder hold fair hit 2 56 Third

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strike held by fielder.....	3	56 Touched with ball after three strikes	
4 56 Fielder touches first base ahead of runner.....	5	56 Running out of three-foot lines.....	56
56 Running out of line after having reached first.....	56	Failure to avoid fielder in act of fielding ball.....	56
Touched by fielder having ball in possession	9	56 Ball held on base before runner can return.....	10
56 FPrced to vacate base by succeeding runner	11	56 Hit by fair ball before touching fielder.....	12
56 Failure to touch bases in regular or reverse order.....	13	56 Failure to return to base held when "time" was called	14
56 If batsman interfere with play at home plate.....	15	56 Passing preceding base runner	16
56 If touched by a coacher at third base.....	17	56 Overrunning first base	18
56 Coacher drawing throw to plate.....	19	56 Members of team at bat confusing fielding side.....	20
56 Umpire to declare out without appeal for decision	5	Coaching rules	58
Scoring of runs.....	59	Definition of a "force-out"	59

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Some Knotty Problems

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.: 81 So ee- Knotty Problems Throughout the past season the editor of SPALDINGS, OGrICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE answered several hundred inquiries: in. regard to Base Ball problems which arise, Base Ball rulings which are made by umpires, and points in the rules which are not quite clear to all Base Ball players, especially those of a younger generation who have not grown up with, the changes in the rules and whose knowledge of the technicalities of the sport is somewhat limited. The Editor has always made it public through the pages of the publication that he would gladly give construction to points in Base Ball which seemed to need a little clearing. In this issUle are pub- lished some questions which have arisen under the -rules which have been answered from time to time, and their answers,. hoping that both may be of assistance to the thousands of Base Ball players throughout the world. Any inquiries

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of a technical nature, accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope, will be gladly answered by Editor of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE, 21 Warren Street, New York. No force play can result in Base Ball unless it begins by the batter becoming a base-runner. A runner is on third base and a runner on second base. The runner on second base leads too far off the ' ' base and the runner from third tries to score. The second baseman throws the ball to the catcher, who stands on home plate, but does not try to touch the runner from third, who succeeds in returning to that + - base. Is not the runner from third base out; because he is forced, and is it not true that the catcher does not have to touch him? -This question is asked repeatedly throughout the Base Ball season of the Editor. The runner from third base is not forced, and if he is to be put out he must be touched by the ball in the hand of the catcher. If he succeeds in returning to third base without being touched, and if the runner from second base returns to that base without being touched, neither of them is out. No force play can result in Base Ball except that it begins by the batter becoming a base-runner. The batter receives credit for a safe hit nevertheless. If two hands are out and a runner from first base to second base is hit by a batted ball, is the batter credited with a base hit, even though it is the third out? The batter always receives a base hit, no matter what the Statute of the game may be, if a runner is hit by a batted ball. , It is up to the captain of the opposing team to decide, Is it possible for a player to return to the game after another player has run for him? Yes, if it has been agreed upon by both captains. If the opposing captain will not permit a player to return to the game after a player has run for him, it is impossible for the player again to resume his place on the field. ' ' :

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 88 It was "love's labor lost"; some players never read the rules. i S^~ With the bases filled and no one out, the catcher drops the ball and tries to throw the runner out at second base, but fails to do so, and the second baseman then tries to get the batter at first, but the umpire calls the batter out before leaving home plate. Is the umpire right? - Most assuredly. The rule states explicitly that the

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batter is out if the catcher drops the ball unless there are two hands out. The -i , catcher was foolish to throw the ball, evincing lack of knowledge as to the rules, and the second baseman was equally at fault when he tried to retire the batter at first base. The latter was out the moment that he made the third strike, and the umpire was perfectly correct in his ruling. If there had been already two out the batter would get credit for a base hit, but not for a home run. I', ~ Itlf a runner is on second base and the batter hits for a home run, does the runner on second score if the umpire decides that he failed to touch third base on his way home? He does not. Runner took all the risk. With a man on third and second, the runner on sec- ond, who had taken a lead toward third, was not given time enough to return to his base when the batter failed to hit the ball fair. He contended that he was entitled to go to third which, of course, would have forced in a run. The rules state very clearly that a runner shall be entitled to take the succeeding base without being put out in case the pitcher does not give , '5 ~ him time to return to the base he had occupied. This rule regarding runners has been clearly misunderstood in the above instance. The pitcher was foolish not to see that the runner had not returned to second, and if the runner continued to go to third he did so at his own risk. See Sec. 13 of Rule 56. A play often misunderstood. In running the last half of the distance from home -plate to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, can the runner step outside the three-foot limit line? If he does he is out. If the ball is not being fielded to first base and the runner is trying to make a two-base hit, a three-base hit or a home run, he is privileged to run outside, in order that he may make a wide turn at first. This is a query that is often asked. Can the runner turn either side of first base when running from home plate? Yes, unless he makes a direct turn toward second and gives Indi- cation of trying to make that base. In that event he is subject to being put out.

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Greater New York Elementary Schools' Tournament

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 339 G Greater New Yo U entary - tSc
o-;* .Toura, ent - j The tenth annual elementarryschools' Base-a i tourname n(of
the Public Schools Athletic League of Grnater New York for the A. . Spalding "'Play
Ball" Trophy, -evhlematic of the elementary :ehoois championship ot Greater New -
York, opened April 13, 1914, with-a' l entry -of :sixty-nine teams. Approximately 750
boys started trai4- . iug u-ner their teaehers in charge for the games to be played
Hn the series. They were distriliuted; ong the boroughs as folows: . t Manhattan .
'- .-;... ns-69..... Bronx - 12 Rihmond.... ;:-", 2 ;"mond
40 Brooklyn 1.... 29 0.!... . . 'Distrihct championship tournaments were
arranged in Manhattan and Brooklyn., In Bronx and Queenis the district league division
was' not followed. -The borough championships were -decided by - June 1;, except in
Queens, where an extra week was allowed for fin- ishing the series.' : . Thi interborough
schedule waS drawn up on the elimination, basis. Th' borough games were more closely.
contested and a keener 'inter-' est taken inv them than in the interborough games. Twelve
thousand spectators aitteded the final game, in Brooklyn. Tickets were distributed to
all schools that had teams entered and great en- thusiasm prevailed. The summary
of the tournament is as follows: DISTRICT LEAGUE WINNERS. Manhattan-D.A.L.
3, Public School 166; D.A.L. 6, Public School 10; D.A.L. 9, Public School 70; D.A.L.
21, Public School 89; D.A.L. 25, Public School 171. Bokly-D.A.L. I, Public School 73;
D.A.L. 5, Public School 123; D.A.L. 8 - Public. School 139; D.A.L. 11, Public School
9; D.A.L. 15, Public School 149; D.A.L. 17, Public School 10; D.A.L. 24, Public School
19. . Richmond--D.A.L. 4, Public School 10. : BOROUGH WINNERS. FIRST PLACE.
SECOND PLACE. ManhattanPublic School 10 Manhattan Public School 121
BronxPublic School 42 BronxPublic School- ;40 BrooklynPublic
School 10 BrooklynPublic School 123 QueensPublic School 1 Queens

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Public School 17 RichmondPublic School 18 RichmondPublic School 30
Richmond Juniors.. Public School 19 :.....: : . CITY CHAMPION. . . Public School 10,
Brooklyn, Winners of A. G. Spalding Championship "Play Ball" Trophy. if,-

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College Base Ball in 1914

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 345 In the Middle Western Conference Illinois won the championship for the first time in three years. The team had seven victories and three defeats for its record during the season. There is more of a definite championship campaign in the Middle Western Conference than there is in some college circles and the competition takes on more of a round robin atmosphere. Four of the games, which were won by Illinois, were captured by a margin of one run. The Illinois players scored 45 runs to 39 for their opponents. Chicago was a keen rival of Illinois. The last game of the season was lost by Chicago, playing against Illinois, by the score of 4 to 3. Misplays by the Chicago nine cost them the game. The greatest obstacle to the success of the Illinois players was the Wisconsin team. Twice in extra inning games Wisconsin beat Illinois. Had it not been for the two defeats which were administered to Wisconsin by Purdue it is probable that the championship would have gone to Wisconsin. The latter team had one of the best batteries in the Middle West in years with Neuenschwander and Moon in the box and Rule behind the bat. Chicago had some corking good batters and was not without strength in the pitcher's box. The University of Texas nine had a good record during the season. The team played thirty-five games, far in excess of the number of games which is played by the average college team further north. Of these, thirty were

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won by the university, and of the thirty twenty-three were won in succession. The team made a trip through Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. playing seven games and winning four, traveling 2,880 miles in eight days. The games with Illinois were perhaps the best which were played on the trip, although both of them were lost by Texas by the scores of 3 to 2 and 7 to 3. The first game at Missouri was lost by Texas and broke their string of successive victories. At home the best games which were played were those with the nine from the Chinese University of Hawaii. Texas won both of them by the score of 1 to 0. The Texas boys were good fielders, fair batters, and were not without some excellent pitchers. During the season Dartmouth won eighteen games and lost twelve. This was a good record for Dartmouth as the players were asked to meet the best colleges in the East. Captain Wanamaker, the Dartmouth catcher, was so good that he received many offers to go into professional Base Ball but declined them, preferring to remain at Dartmouth and play through another season with the team. It is probable that most of the Base Ball material of 1915 will have to be found in the freshman ranks, but Wanamaker will begin early to get his players in condition and is satisfied that he will be able to turn out a Base Ball nine which shall be even better than that which played for the Green in 1914. Georgetown got a bad start and all in all the game was not quite up to the standard which has made this college famous for its good Base Ball nines. Fienlie. who was both captain and pitcher, pitched winning games against Cornell. Princeton, Holy Cross, Harvard, Notre Dame, the Navy and Washington and Jefferson. The best game of the season was that which was played against Notre Dame. It' was in this game that, in an attempted double steal by Notre Dame. both the runner going from first to second and the runner trying to score from third to the plate were retired. Holy Cross won sixteen out of twenty-one games, which was better than some records which had been made in the past. Dartmouth was beaten three times by Holy Cross. R. Murray, a junior, pitched for the 'varsity team and was one of the best men in college circles. The 1914 college base ball season in Dixie ranked well up with other years both in, the matter of interest in games and in strength of teams developed. There are no axed schedules among the leading

Greater New York Interpark-Playground Tournament, 1914

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 84 Greater New York Interpark-: Playground Tournament, 1914 BY WILLIAM, J. LEE, Supervisor of Recreation and Director of Athletics, Department of Parks, New York City. New York's Park Playgrounds are the greatest Base Ball centers in the country and the largest and most successful tournament ever held in the history of the game was conducted during the summer? season of 1914. Thanks to the New York Tribune for its donation of medals and cups for which the boys competed and also to the hearty co-operation of Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor, and Hon. Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks. Playground area is being extended throughout the city and Base Ball is still the most popular game. They begin at six and seven' years of age to play against one another. There is probably no game that does more to attract the boys from the danger of the city streets nor a more ennobling game, both physically and men-', tally. New York's playgrounds contain about one hundred diamonds, where the youngsters and young men can practice and play. The science of the game is easily acquired and comes as a natural instinct to the American boy. Much credit is due to the field staff and corps of instructors who handled the detail of the tournament. The Tribune Base Ball tournament, inaugurated in the Park Department playgrounds in the early part of June, when everybody was going wild over Base Ball, has proved to be the most successful tournament ever held by the Bureau of Recreation and was perhaps the most notable that was held throughout the country during this last vacation period. ' In the elimination series, held at each playground, there were 1,000 teams, I organized into four different sections, 85 lb., 100 lb., 115 lb. and 130 lb. classes. Many hard games were fought by the boys in their efforts to , become the champions of their individual playgrounds and to qualify for representation in the Interpark games. The elimination series ended about the middle of June, and then began the Interpark games. The city was divided into four different sections, the northern, southern, eastern and western.

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Seven teams in each section played a home-and-home game with one another. They were placed in these different sections to facilitate the traveling of the teams and by being divided in this manner the boys were usually within walking distance of the other playgrounds. The Interpark series was won in the 85 lb. class by Reservoir Oval, in the northern section; by John Jay, in the eastern section; by Hamilton Fish, in the southern section; by West 59th St. in the western section. These teams fought hard for the final supremacy; the Hamilton Fish Park players were the victors and defeated the Reservoir Oval, West 59th Street and John Jay teams, Reservoir Oval finished second, losing only the one game to Hamilton Fish Park by the very close score of 5-4. In the 100 lb. division the winners were Seward Park, Thomas Jefferson, Carmansville and Chelsea. The east side boys from Seward Park were the victors in the final series, and also defeated their three opponents, -cham- pions of the other sections. The Carmansville Playground gave the Seward Park boys a hard fight in the first game scheduled, the score being tied in the eleventh inning, 1-1, and had to be called on account of darkness. This game was played again at Chelsea Park, and after a hard struggle Seward Park boys defeated the Carmansville lads by a score of 4-3. In the 115 lb. division, Seward, Thomas Jefferson, Jasper Oval and DeWitt Clinton Park were the winners in their respective sections. Seward Park crowned itself with victory again by defeating the champions of the other playgrounds. Thomas Jefferson finished second, losing only one game to Seward Park, by a score of 5-4.

Iward, commissioner of Parks, visor and Director of Athletics, Pa 3 W. Fehr, Secretary Park Board, I, Mayor Mitchel's Executive Sec izes to the Winners of Interpark

li i i i i i i l t j . l l all

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100 LB. CLASS. Playgrounds. Won. Lost. PC. Playgrounds. Won. Lost. PC.

Seward 8 1 .8C9 Che ry and Market.. 3 7 .300 Hamilton Fish 8 2 .800

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Corlears Hook.... 2 8 .O Columbus 6 3 .667 Columbus 10 .000 115 LB.
CLASS.. Seward 9- 0 1.000 Cherry and Market... 5 5 .500 Hamilton Fish..... 7 2 .778
Corlears Hook 2 8 .20 Tompkins Square.. 6 4 .600 Columbus... : 0. 10 .000 13Q LB.
CLASS. Hamilton Fish ... 0 0 1.000 Seward 3 300 7 .300 Tompkins Square
7 2 .777 Cherry and Market... 3 7 .300 Columbus 6 2 .750 Corlears Hook
10 .000 J .. - . ' -: . " ' /, * ' ~ ~ ~ ~ 10 . 00 EASTERN SECTION. 85 LB. CLASS. John
Jay 8 2 .800 Queensboro 4 6 .400 Yorkville 6 4 .600 Thomas Jefferson
4 6 .400 St. Gabriel's 5 5 .500 East 17th St..... 3 7 .300 100 LB. CLASS. Thomas
Jefferson 9 1 .900 St. Gabriel's 4 6 .400 Queensboro . . 6 4 .600 East 17th St.: .
3 7 .300 Yorkville 5 5 .500 John Jay 3 7 .300 115 LB. CLASS. Thomas
Jefferson. 9 1 .900 St. Gabriel's 4 6 .400 Queensboro . 5 5 .500 John 'Jay. . 4 6 .4006
Yorkville 5 5 .500 East 17th St..... 3 7 .300 130 LB. CLASS. Thomas Jefferson
9 1 .900 Queensboro 4 6 .400 East 17th St... 4 4 .500 John Jay. 4 6 .400 St.
Gabriel's 4 5 .444 Yorkville 3 6 .833 WESTERN SECTION. 85 LB. CLASS.
'West 59th St..... 7 1 .875 Chelsea 3 .8 7 Central 66th St..... 6 2 .750 Central 99th St.
0 8 .000 DeWitt Clinton ... 4 4 .500 100 LB. CLASS. Chelsea 7 1 .875 DeWitt
Clinton 3 5 .375 West 59th St 4 .500 Central 99th St..... 2 6 ,250 Central 66th
St . 4 4 .500 115 LB. CLASS. DeWitt Clinton 5 2 .714 -West 59th St..... 4 4 .500
Chelsea : 3 . 625 Central 99th St... 1 .125 Central 66th St.... 4 3 .571 130 LB.
CLASS. West 59th St..... 7 1 .875 Central 99th St..... 3 4 .428 Central 66th St 6
2 .750 DeWitt Clinton 0 8 ... 000 Chelsea 3 4 .428

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Y SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 85 RESULTS OF FINAL INTERPARK
CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES. ' Aug. 31, 1914-At Thomas Jefferson Park Playground, 85 lb.-
Reservoir Oval 13, John Jay 1. 100 lb.-Thos. Jefferson 2, Carmansville 0. 115 lb.-Thos.
Jefferson 8, Jasper Oval 7. 130 lb.-Thos. Jefferson 9, Reservoir Oval 3. Umpires-Nicholas
Flavin and Wm. A. Kelleher. Sept. 1, 1914-At Chelsea Park Playground, -i 85 lb.-Hamilton
Fish 4, West 59th St. 0. 100 lb.-Seward 3, Chelsea 0. 115 lb.-Seward 16, De Witt Clinton

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0. 130 lb.-West 59th St. 2, Hamilton Fish 1. Umpire-William A. Kelleher. Sept. 2, 1914-At Hamilton Fish Park Playground, 85 lb.-Hamilton Fish 5, Reservoir 4. 100 lb.-Carmansville 1, Seward 1. '1. 115 lb.-Seward 3, Jasper Oval 2. 130 lb.-Reservoir Oval 10, Hamilton Fish 3. '4 4]' Umpire-William A. Kelleher. 'li', ~ ~ Sept. 3, 1914-At Central Park Playground, 85 lb.-West 59th St. 9, John Jay 1. ; 100 lb.-Thos. Jefferson 4, Chelsea 2. 115 lb.-Thos. Jefferson 5, DeWitt Clinton 3. 130 lb.-Thos. Jefferson 7, West 59th St. 3. iUmpires-William A. Kelleher and Nicholas Flavin. Sept. 4, 1914-At Central Park Playground, 85 lb.-Reservoir Oval 5, West 59th St. 3. 100 lb.-Carmansville 2, Chelsea 0. 115 lb.-Seward 5, Thos. Jefferson 4. 130 lb.-Thos. Jefferson 4, Hamilton Fish 1. Umpires-William A. Kelleher and Nicholas Flavin. Sept. 5, 1914-At Jasper Oval Playground, 85 lb.-Hamilton Fish 3. John Jay 1. 100 lb.-Seward 3, Thos. Jefferson 2. 115 lb.-Jasper Oval 8, DeWitt Clinton 2. 130 lb.-Reservoir Oval 5, West 59th St. 0. Umpire-Nicholas Flavin. STANDING OF CLUBS IN FINAL INTERPARK BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES. 85 LB. CLASS. Playgrounds, Won. Lost. PC. Playgrounds. Won. Lost. PC. Hamilton Fish 3 0 1.000 West 59th St..... 1 2 .333 Reservoir Oval 2 1 .666 John Jay 0 3 .000 100 LB. CLASS. Seward 3 0 1.000 Carmansville 1 2 .333 Thos. Jefferson 2 1 .666 Chelsea 0 3 .000 115 LB. CLASS. Seward . 3... .. 0 1.000 Jasper Oval1 2 .333. Thos. Jefferson 2..... 1 .666 DeWitt Clinton 0 3 .000: 130 LB. CLASS. Thos. Jefferson3 0 1.000 West 59th St..... 1 2 .333 Reservoir Oval 2 1 .666 Hamilton Fish 0 3 .000

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CAUTION BASE I BL BOYS OF 1915 Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken of you base ball boys, by the so-called "Just as Good" dealer, who tries to palm off on' you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats, Mitt, etc., will not stand the wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding Goods

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are standard the world over, and are used by all the leading clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spalding list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imitations on the unsuspecting boy. Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed price, and no dealer is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spalding Quality, backed by the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers. Occasionally one of these "Just as Good" dealers will procure some of the Spalding well known red boxes, place them in a showy place on his shelves, and when Spalding Goods are called for, will take from these Spalding boxes one of the "Just as Good" things, and try to palm it off on the boy as a genuine Spalding article. When you go into a store and ask for a Spalding article, see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on that article, and if the dealer tries to palm off on you something "Just as Good," politely bow yourself out and go to another store, where the genuine Spalding article can be procured. In purchasing a genuine Spalding Athletic article, you are protected by the broad Spalding Guarantee, which reads as follows: We Guarantee to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment. We Agree to repair or replace, free of charge, any such article which proves

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defective in material or workmanship when subjected to fair treatment; PROVIDED, such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, within thirty days after purchase (except where otherwise stipulated on eial guarantee tag attached to certain articles), and accompanied by a-letter from the user, giving his name and address and eWfinping the claim, A. 'G,. PALDING & BROS. Beware of the "Just as Good" manufKgtuer, who makes "pretty" Athletic Goods (as if they were for use as an ornament) at the expense of "quality," in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substi- tute-dealer who completes the -- fraud by offering the . y "Just as Good" ar- . ' title when Spalding Goods are asked for, . .

I^s ~AndwH~~~~~w~ **** , - Uv , , -v " I^* t t . I v L.u.AUUaresB5- J | I Bileld |w or, tell them to write to us for a sample copy. _ *U , ^ d iO^ They ought to be our friends, too. "Go to it," -brother booster.

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sspecial Cm*"o Carsgue.

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Standard Peiicy A Standard Qiality must be inseparably linkced to .a Statdard Polien.
~ Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it-is impifslefor a Manufacturer
to lonag maintain a Standard (Qality. .; , To market his goods through the jobber, a
qianufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet
these conditions of Dual Profits, the manlufacturer is obliged to set"a proportionately high
list price on his goods to the consumer. . . . To enable the glib salesman, when booking .his
orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailr, these high list prices are
absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer
has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the
retailer. -.. However these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does
not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices. When the season
opens for the sale of such "goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the
retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he
can, by o ering "special discounts,' which vary with local trade conditions. -... Under this
system of merchandising, the proits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured;
but as there is nostability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition
amon st' the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the
profits of the retailer are practically eliminated. This demoralization always reacts on the
manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his
turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the

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cheap- ening and degrading of the quality of his product. The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 16 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as " The Spalding Policy. .. The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by' which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition. The " Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways: . . First.- The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods Second.-As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality. All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices-neither more nor less-the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores. All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone. This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy." which has already been in successful operation for the past 16 years and will be indefinitely continued. In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a square deal" for everybody. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. By 'i *. . . , ... ,, ,, , f \ H

Standard Quality An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar - nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection' to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and - other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen

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manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products -without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them. Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer." A. A. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-nine years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field. The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency. Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual. Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration. A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman. ;) We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality-and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality. . . ^^^ of,- A, jk

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